

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE AUSTRIAN REVOLUTION.

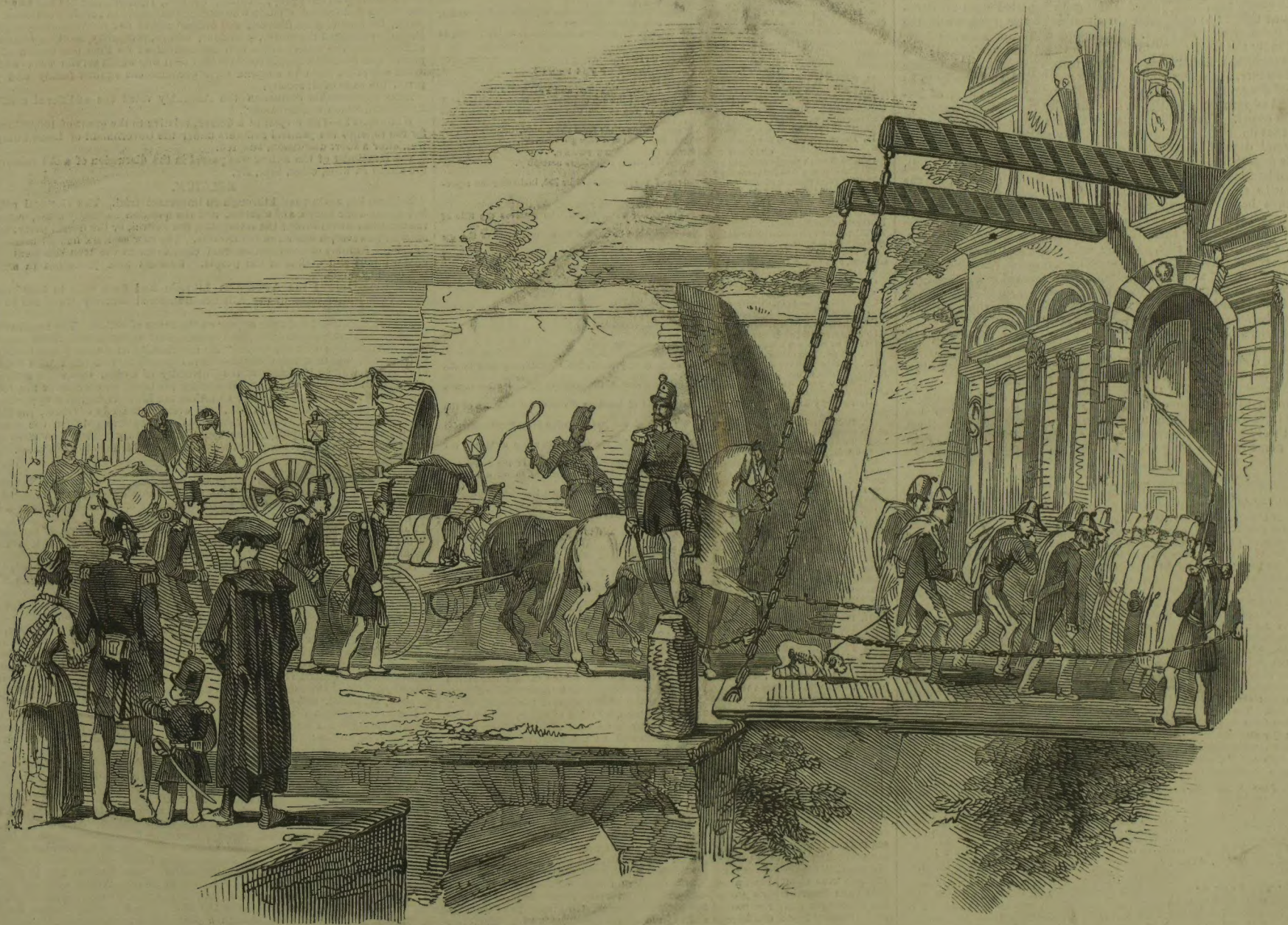
THE Austrian Revolution has hitherto excited less interest in this country than the Revolution of Paris in February last. The causes of the former are less understood. The same intercourse is not kept up between Germany and England as between England and France. The London journals do not so regularly and so fully report the doings of the Germans in their attempts to establish free institutions; and when their correspondents favour us with communications from the seat of disturbances, they are in general so confused, contradictory, and unconnected, that the ordinary reader strives in vain to gather from their contents any clear and precise notions of the feelings, motives, objects, and success of the contending parties. This is the case even with Prussia, where a revolution is evidently in progress, of which the results threaten to be as remarkable as those of 1789 in France. It is still more so with Austria, where there is a complication of mischief to be remedied, and where there exists a complication of conflicting interests, desires, aspirations, and nationalities, which makes the affairs of that country, at the present time, the most remarkable history in this age of great histories and of unparalleled events.

The Austrian Empire, as it existed before the French Revolution of February last, and as it exists nominally but not actually at the present moment, covers a surface of 45,000 square miles larger than France; of 138,000 larger than the United Kingdom; and of 141,000 larger than its rival kingdom of Prussia. It comprises people of various religions and languages; Roman Catholics, Greeks, Lutherans, Calvinists, in faith; Hungarians, Bohemians, Germans, and Italians, in nationality. Its Emperor

represents, as far as any one in the nineteenth century can represent such remote antiquity, the ancient Roman Empire—driven from Rome to Constantinople, and from Constantinople to the Eastern Empire, the *Oester Reich*, whence the name of Austria. He is the head of the most illustrious House of Europe; the governor of a rich, splendid, and extensive empire; the ruler of countries and districts abounding with natural wealth, and with natural facilities for the indefinite extension of that wealth; and of various populations and races, each of which is capable from education and natural character of becoming among the most useful, the most industrious, and the most intelligent of European nations.

Such is the fair side of the picture. On the other hand, we find that this mighty Emperor is a child in intellect—or indeed lower than a child, for the child is teachable, which he is not. We find him a dwarf in person, amiable, but utterly helpless. Power has been exercised in his name and on his behalf, by men who have not acted with the most ordinary prudence. Instead of ruling by reason and justice, they have ruled by terror, coercion, and the sword; and have trusted to physical force alone for keeping in subjection the natural aspirations of these various populations. The Italian, smarting and indignant under this system, has from time to time striven to cast it off. When he had not the sword in his hand to resist the insupportable tyranny, he had hatred in his heart, which he inculcated to his children as a sacred duty. The German has been jealous of the Hungarian, the Hungarian distrustful of the German. The Slavonian has encouraged ideas of nationality utterly incompatible with the continued existence of the Austrian empire. Race

has been opposed to race; nationality to nationality; language to language; each against all, and all against each. By a long course of financial mismanagement, this naturally rich country has become poor and embarrassed. As a state it has been several times bankrupt, and robbery, peculation, and spoliation seem to have been the presiding spirits of its Exchequer. Its whole economy, financial, political, and commercial, has been radically wrong for more than a century. Prince Metternich, who presided in the name of the Emperor over this heterogeneous empire—who lived by shifts and expediences and by the strong arm of a military despotism repressive of anything approaching to freedom of opinion—knew the fearful rottenness of the system that he upheld. But, knowing it, he did not seek to remedy it. He was avowedly well content if he could contrive, by patching and shifting and scheming, to make the *disjecta membra* hold together during his own lifetime. At any given period within the last twenty years the materials of a violent revolution were ready to explode in Austria. The train was laid; the building to be overthrown was cracking of its own age and feebleness. It wanted but the match to fire the train—and there would have been a speedy end of the system which by slow degrees had brought this fine empire into a condition of such woful embarrassment and degradation. The match, however, was not applied in the German and Hungarian portions of the empire, and it missed fire on more than one occasion in Italy. At last the French Revolution broke out and was successful. Austria was in a blaze immediately. The rotten wood crackled—the boys of the University of Vienna, joined by shopkeepers and the middle-classes generally, drove the all-powerful Metternich into exile, and



THE AUSTRIAN GARRISON, HAVING EVACUATED PESCHIERA, ENTERING THE CASTLE OF PARMA, ON THEIR ROUTE TO THE AUSTRIAN TERRITORY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



the ball of Revolution began to roll with fearful velocity. Italy took up arms, and Milan afforded to the world the spectacle of a disinterested, unconquerable, enthusiastic heroism pervading a whole people—noble as well as beggar—Duchess as well as sempstress—old man as well as school-boy—of which modern times have had but few examples, and never a greater. The result is that Lombardy, though not positively lost to Austria at this moment, may be considered as independent; and that, under no possible combination of circumstances, will German rule, in any shape whatever, be tolerated in any portion of the Italian peninsula.

The Viennese—almost as impulsive as the Parisians—consented to be guided by the Students of the University, and raised such a clamour for a Republic, that the Emperor, mistrustful of the appearances which greeted him whenever he went abroad, and thinking, probably, of the fate of Marie Antoinette, his kinswoman, and of Louis XVI., as parallel to his own if he remained, fled from his capital to Innsbruck, and left the middle classes of his hereditary Empire of Germany to debate on the future form of the Government without the embarrassment of his presence amongst them. Bohemia manifested attachment to his person. Hungary expressed the same feeling, and the advisers of the Emperor seriously debated whether the true policy to be pursued under circumstances so extraordinary would not be to take advantage of the fervent nationality of the Czech population, and establish a Bohemian or Hungarian empire upon a new basis, leaving the German portion of Austria to shift for itself—either by founding a Republic, or by incorporating with the Prussians and other Germans who encourage their day-dream of a united German Fatherland. Up to this time, the future existence of the Austrian empire remains undecided; but it seems highly improbable that any portion of Germany, properly so considered, will continue under the governance of the House of Hapsburg. The latest news received informs us of the expulsion of the German troops and citizens from the capital of Bohemia, by the Czech or Bohemian party; and adds that Prince Windischgratz, the Austrian or German Commander, had retired to the heights around, to bombard the ancient city of Prague, and batter it into submission, in the name of the Emperor. The Czech party are not at all unwilling to accept the present Emperor as their Sovereign, provided he do not add his German possessions to their kingdom. The Emperor himself, without advisers who are capable of directing him or acting for him, has fallen into a state of nervous excitement and debility, from which the worst results are anticipated, and is about to remove, or be removed, from Innsbruck, no one knows whither. Such, at the present moment, is the state of the Metternichian deluge in Austria—a confusion to which that of France is order itself. Its subsidence, we are afraid, is not to be speedily looked for. Such outbursts as these, arising from causes so great and so diversified, require time to calm; and when the calm arrives, the observer who looks forth upon the region which was so troubled, may expect to find all the old landmarks removed, and a new country, as far as all outward appearances go, occupying the place of the old one.

#### SURRENDER OF PESCHIERA.

In our Journal of last week we detailed the surrender of this important fortress. In the 17th article of the capitulation is stated the route to be held by the Austrian troops, who, with their officers, were to pass through Desenzano, Brescia, Cremona, Piacenza, Parma, Modena, Bologna, and Ancona, where they were to be embarked for Croatia, and if possible for Segna.

We are now enabled by an artist-correspondent to annex a sketch of a part of the garrison, under the escort of Sardinian infantry, entering, as prisoners of war, the Castle of Parma, one of the towns mentioned in the above route. They consist of a regiment of Croatian infantry, a few companies of artillerymen, and a small picquet of Hungarian hussars, in all about 1600 men. For many weeks previously to the surrender, the garrison had been subjected to the severest privations: compelled early in the siege to replace the deficiency of salt by saltpetre and gunpowder, the men had latterly been kept on a third of a ration of food; and their bread merely consisted of maize, ground and made into cakes, raw, with water. During this period each artilleryman became obliged to undertake the direction of two guns, while the Croatian infantry worked them. Their appearance, on arriving here, betrayed sadly the hard usage to which they had been subjected; the Croats especially, although finely built men, and above the middle height of stature, appearing so thoroughly exhausted as scarcely to be capable of dragging themselves along. Every possible token of humanity and of sympathy was shown to them by the Italians generally and by the escort. They seldom marched more than fifteen miles in a day, and that during the coolest hours, usually starting before sunrise; while several days' halt were made, lengthening the journey much beyond its expected period. The men have been uniformly treated with more consideration than the articles enjoined, being provided in the barracks with good beds wherever these could be procured, and the officers have been quartered at the principal inns. Their sunburnt countenances, lean, wearied, and spiritless, told of the dreadful havoc that war had made among them. Numerous cars and waggons followed, bearing the wounded, the sick, and the exhausted, and at each of their resting-places some few, in the worst condition, remained behind to linger, perhaps to die in a foreign hospital, even before their less unfortunate comrades can reach their native land. One who recoiled from such a fate, and overtook his falling powers, fell a victim to the exertion: a few green leaves strewn over his face and body furnished the pomp of a poor soldier's lying-in-state, until the waggon slowly reached the nearest station.

The escort, consisting of a battalion, 1000 strong, of fine Piedmontese infantry (Grenadier Guards), contrasted with the prisoners as favourably as the national pride of the Italians could desire. A picked corps, usually employed on garrison and parade duty in the capital, they had been sent from Turin expressly to perform this office, which leads them directly through those provinces, south of the Po, that are now in course of annexation to King Charles Albert's dominions.

#### THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been variable; the sky has been for the most part covered by cloud: the wind has been variable, and the temperature has been about that of the average for the season. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was for the most part overcast; several flashes of lightning were seen in the N.E. during the evening; the direction of the wind was N.E., and the average temperature of the air was 63°. Friday, the appearance of the sky was changeable; at times it was overcast, but mostly some portions of clear sky were visible; the direction of the wind was N.E. at the former part of the day, and S. at the latter: the average temperature was 66°. Saturday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, except for a short time in the morning, when the clouds were broken; after noon some rain fell: the direction of the wind was S. principally; the average temperature was 64°. Sunday, the sky was overcast all day, with very slight exceptions; a shower of rain fell at 2h. p.m.: the direction of the wind, at the former part of the day, was W.S.W., and it was N. at the latter; the temperature of the air was 62°. Monday, the sky was for the most part overcast; rain was falling heavily in the morning: the direction of the wind was N.; the average temperature of the air was 63°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast till 10h. p.m.; the air was in gentle motion from the N.N.E., and the average temperature was 59°. Wednesday, the sky was much covered with cumulostratus, till the evening; a fine sunset; there were occasional light airs from the N.E.: the average temperature of the air was 62°; and that for the week ending this day was 62° nearly.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Thursday, June 15, the highest during the day was 77 deg., and the lowest was 50 deg	
Friday, June 16, .....	76 .....
Saturday, June 17, .....	71 .....
Sunday, June 18, .....	68 .....
Monday, June 19, .....	69½ .....
Tuesday, June 20, .....	67 .....
Wednesday, June 21, .....	73 .....
Blackheath, Thursday, June 22, .....	51 G.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF HESSE.—The Grand Duke of Hesse, Lewis II, died at Darmstadt, on the 16th, of an apoplectic attack. He was in the 71st year of his age, and succeeded his father April 6, 1830. His death will produce no political effect, as he had on the 5th of March last appointed his son, Lewis, co-Regent, and had taken no part since in public affairs.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The excitement which the affair of Louis Napoleon created last week in Paris has, in a great degree, passed away, dissipated by the following letter which the Prince addressed to the President of the National Assembly, and which that functionary read to the Assembly on Friday evening last:—

“London, June 15, 1848.

“Monsieur le President,—I felt pride in having been elected representative of the people in Paris and in three other departments. It was in my opinion an ample reparation for 30 years' exile and six years' captivity; but the injurious suspicions to which my election has given rise, the disturbance of which it was the pretext, and the hostility of the executive power, impose upon me the duty of refusing an honour which I am supposed to have obtained by intrigue. I desire order, and the maintenance of a wise, great, and liberal Republic; and since I involuntarily cause disorder, I deposit, not without regret, my resignation in your hands. Calmness, I trust, will now be restored, and enable me to return to France as the humblest of citizens, but also as one the most devoted to the repose and prosperity of his country.

(Signed)

“CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.”

The accounts from the departments are very unsatisfactory. A collision between the peasantry and National Guards of Gueret, in the department of La Creuse, took place on the 14th inst., on account of the additional 45 per cent. direct tax, in which twelve were killed and several wounded. At Nismes several people have been killed and wounded. Perpignan is under martial law; and there have been disturbances at Toulouse and in other districts, although of less gravity.

On the night of the 15th, at Gueret, notwithstanding that the excitement of the people continued, and that the tocsin was rung, tranquillity was preserved through the exertions of the clergy, who mixed amongst the groups and exhorted them to peace, and the mayors having solemnly promised that the odious tax should be withdrawn, order was in a great degree restored.

A telegraphic despatch received by the Executive Government on Sunday announced that the disturbances at Nismes had been suppressed by a large military force, after a sanguinary collision between the contending parties, in which several lives were sacrificed. It is added that those disturbances were totally unconnected with politics. Religious animosity, which runs high between the Catholics and Protestants of Nismes, was the sole cause of the bloodshed.

In Paris matters are in a very unsatisfactory state, owing to the continued depression of all commercial and mercantile business in consequence of the uncertain aspect which the political horizon presents.

It is mentioned in proof of the injury sustained by the trade of Paris, that more than twenty manufacturing jewellers have determined to close their warehouses and to retire to the country until matters shall improve. More than three-fourths of these manufacturers have not disposed of the smallest article of their trade since the 24th of February last.

The Minister of War, accompanied by the General commanding the Department of the Seine, and by General Damesme, who commands the National Garde Mobile, reviewed several regiments of cavalry, consisting of Chirassiers, Dragons, and Lancers, and some battalions of the Garde Mobile, in the Champs de Mars, on Sunday. The appearance of the troops was fine, and the manner in which the evolutions were performed elicited the approbation of the Minister of War.

The new Republican Guard was reviewed on Sunday by M. Trouvè Chauvel, the Prefect of Police. The Guard is composed partly of old soldiers and partly of operatives who fought at the barricades of February last. After having passed through the ranks of the Guard, the Prefect of Police addressed the men in a concise speech, in which he explained to them that the country expected that they never would acknowledge but one flag—that of the Republic. His speech was received with loud and unanimous cheers of “*Vive la République!*” The monster banquet, at 25 centimes the head (2½d.), which was to have been given at Vincennes, is announced to take place on the 14th of July—the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille. The tables are to be laid outside the fortifications extending from the Canal of l'Ourcq to Neuilly. Invitations are to be addressed to the operatives and National Guards of the departments.

On Monday the draft of the Constitution agreed to by the Committee of the National Assembly appointed to draw it up, was read in the Chamber by M. Marrast, the reporter of the Committee. The following are its most important provisions:—

##### CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

###### RIGHTS OF MAN.

In the presence of God, and in the name of the French people, the National Assembly proclaims and decrees the following:—

Art. 1. The duties of man in society are summed up in respect for the constitution, in obedience to the laws, in the defence of the country, in the accomplishment of his family duties, and in the practice of that fraternal maxim, “As ye would that men should do to you, do ye to them likewise.”

2. The constitution guarantees to all citizens—Liberty, Equality, Security, Instruction, Labour, Property, Assistance.

3. Liberty consists in the right of going and coming; of meeting peaceably and without arms; of associating; of petitioning; of exercising one's religion; of manifesting his thoughts and opinions by means of the press or otherwise. The exercise of these rights has no other limits than the rights and liberties of other nations, and the public security.

4. Equality consists in the exclusion of every title and privilege of birth, class, or caste, in the admissibility of every one to all public employments, without any other motive or ground for preference but virtue and talent, and the equitable participation of all citizens in the charges and advantages of society.

5. Security consists in the inviolability of the person, the family, the domicile, and the rights and goods of each and every member of society.

6. The right of instruction is that which all citizens have to receive gratuitously from the State, the education proper for the development of the physical, moral, and intellectual faculties of each of them.

7. The right of labour is that which every man has to live by his work. Society must, by the productive and general means of which it disposes, and which will be organised ultimately, furnish labour to valid men, who cannot procure it otherwise.

8. Property consists in the right of enjoying and disposing of one's goods and revenues, of the fruits of one's labour, of his intelligence, and of his industry.

9. The right of assistance is that which belongs to children abandoned, to the infirm, to the old, to receive from the State the means of existing.

###### CONSTITUTION.

###### CHAPTER I.—OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

10. France is a democratic Republic, one and indivisible.

11. The French Republic has its symbol, “Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.”

12. The sovereignty resides in the universality of the French citizens. It is inalienable and imprescriptible to the individual, and no fraction of the people can attribute to himself the exercise of it.

13. All the public powers, whatever they may be, emanate from the people.

14. The separation of the powers is the first condition of a free government.

###### CHAPTER II.—ON THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

15. The French people delegate their legislative power to a single assembly.

16. The election has for basis the population.

17. The total number of the representatives of the people will be 750, including the representatives for Algeria and the French colonies.

###### CHAPTER III.—ON THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

18. The French people delegate the executive power to a citizen who receives the title of President of the Republic.

19. In order to be named President, the person must be born a Frenchman, and of the age of thirty years at least.

20. The President is nominated by the direct and universal suffrage of the people, by secret suffrage, and by the absolute majority of the voters.

CHAPTER IV.—Is on the council of state.

CHAPTER V.—Is on the interior or administration.

CHAPTER VI.—Is on the judicial powers.

CHAPTER VII.—Is on the public forces.

###### CHAPTER VIII.—GUARANTEE OF RIGHTS.

115. The confiscation of property can never be re-established.

116. Slavery cannot exist on any French territory.

117. In no case can the press be submitted to censorship.

118. All offences are to be exclusively tried by a jury.

119. All citizens have a right to print and cause to be printed, due regard being paid to the guarantees due to public and private rights.

120. The appreciation of offences committed by means of the press, or by any other means of publicity, belongs exclusively to the jury.

121. The jury alone shall decide on the amount of damages claimed for offences of the press.

122. Each citizen professes freely his religion, and receives from the State for the exercise of his peculiar tenets an equal protection.

123. The ministers of public worship acknowledged by the law have alone a right to receive a salary from the State.

124. The liberty of public instruction is exercised under the guarantee of the laws, and under the superintendence of the State. This superintendence shall extend to all establishments of education, without any exception.

125. The domicile of each citizen is an inviolable asylum. It is not allowed to any one to enter there except according to the forms and in the cases determined by the law.

126. No man shall be deprived of his national judges.

127. All property, of every description, is inviolable.

128. All taxes are established for common utility. Each is to contribute according to his fortune.

129. No tax can be levied except in virtue of a law.

130. The direct taxes can be fixed for one year only.

131. The essential guarantees of the right of labour are—liberty of labour, voluntary association, equality in the relations between the employer and the workman; gratuitous instruction, education suitable to each man's position; establishments of providence and credit; the establishment of great works of public utility, and the State destined to employ the men in case of failure of work.

132. The Constitution guarantees the public debt.

133. The Legion of Honour is maintained. The statutes shall be revised, and placed in accordance with democratic and republican principles.

134. The territory of Algeria, and of the colonies, is declared French territory, and shall be governed by particular laws suited to each.

By the 13th chapter, which has reference to the attributes of the executive power, there is, besides the President, who is to be elected by universal suffrage, a Vice-President, who will be nominated on the presentation of the President of the Republic by the National Assembly, and who, by right of office, will be President of the Council of State. The President is to be elected for four years. The President will nominate all the members and all the political agents. He can dispose of the military force, but cannot command them in person. Some of the members of the committee proposed that general officers should be excluded from the office of President, but that proposition was overruled. The Assembly is to be re-elected every three years.

The financial difficulties of the Government are accumulating more and more every day. The impracticable scheme of the Government to furnish employment and wages to the working classes is beginning to present itself in the full breadth of its folly to all parties, even the *ouvriers* themselves; but the mischievous consequences, the demoralized condition of the working men, their discontent, the dissatisfaction of the tax-payers, the ruin of trade, and consequent loss of employment to the operatives themselves, remain in all their hideousness; and the Parisian mob have at last awoke to the conviction that for the last few months they have been burning the candle at both ends; but, unfortunately they do not appear to gather wisdom from their experience, and the blame of the present unhappy aspect of affairs is shifted, *à la manière Française*, to the shoulders of the Government. The Executive Commission are accused of being despotic, because they would establish order—of being unjust, because they would

diminish expenses which it is impossible to keep up—of being inert and impotent because they do not attack every party except that which precisely taunts them with weakness.

Driven to their wits end to devise additional sources of revenue, the Government have issued a decree containing a supplementary tariff of tolls to be levied on articles of consumption entering Paris.

List of the articles subject to toll:—Chasselas and every other description of grape not pressed, 5c. (halfpenny) per two pounds weight: olive oil, fruit preserved in oil, with or without liquid, and perfumed oil of every description, 40f. (33s.) the hundred quarts; other vegetable oils, 30f. (25s.) the hundred quarts; acidulated oils, 20f. (16s. 8d.) per hundred quarts; varnish mixed in oil, white lead, and all other oily substances, 10f. (8s. 4d.) per ditto; spirits of turpentine, 9f. (7s. 6d.); raw or refined sugar, 1c. per two pounds weight; oranges and lemons, 2c. per ditto; almonds and dried fruits (such as figs and grapes), fruit pies, preserved lemons, and all other descriptions of dried fruit and olives, 5c. per ditto; chestnuts, 4c. per ditto; sea coal, coke, and turf, 30c. (3d.) per bushel; white wax (refined or pressed) and spermaceti, 30c. (3d.) the 2lb. weight; yellow wax, or other substances replacing wax, 20c. per ditto; hydraulic lime, 2f. 40c. (2s.) the bushel; quick lime, 1f. 20c. (1s.) the bushel; bricks and tiles of every description, and pottery, 30c. (3d.) per 200 pounds weight; sand and clay, 60c. (6d.) the *stere*; cast metals of every description, 1s. the two-pound weight; copper, 5c. (½d.) per ditto; zinc, 1c. per ditto; ice for refreshment, 5c. (½d.) per ditto.

The Parisians of the humbler classes, who for several months in the autumn and winter generally breakfast on bread and grapes, will find by this decree that their new Republican liberty is more oppressive than their supposed Monarchical slavery. Considerable groups in the neighbourhood of the Hôtel de Ville, on Tuesday evening, discussed—and, for the great part, approved—the pretensions of Prince Louis Napoleon. They were dispersed by the troops. It was believed that the Prince would be elected Colonel of the 3rd Legion of the National Guards of the *baniueu*. A placard announced that Prince Napoleon Buonaparte, son of the ex-King of Westphalia, was a candidate for the command of the 2d Legion of the National Guard of Paris.

The Government were not inattentive to the dangers with which they seem menaced, both from the Paris *ouvriers*, and the spirit of reaction manifested in many of the provinces.

The newly-formed Republican Guard, consisting of four squadrons of cavalry and 2200 infantry, was reviewed on Tuesday by five members of the Executive Commission, at the Luxembourg. After the review M. Arago addressed the corps in a brief speech, in which he explained to them their duties. “These,” said he, “are to maintain order in the city of Paris, and to give an example of strict discipline.” He concluded by telling them that the Government reckoned upon them—the children of the barricades—to defeat the enemies of the Republic, under whatever mask they might conceal themselves. The address of M. Arago was responded to by unanimous cries of “*Vive la République!*”

The Minister of Public Works is about to draft detachments from the operatives employed in the “national workshops” to the departments where public works are in process of construction. Five thousand of them are immediately to be despatched to the Sologne, to be divided amongst the three departments of the Loiret, the Loir et Cher, and the Cher. A canal is to be cut through an extent of thirty miles, and 200,000 acres of now unproductive land are to be drained and cultivated. 1200 are to be sent to the department of the Maine and Loire, to be employed at the Tours and Nantes Railroad. The improvement of the navigation of the Marne will occupy forthwith 3000 workmen. The construction of five bridges, noted by the National Assembly, will employ many hands, and the continuation of the Rue de Rivoli to the Rue Saint Antoine, originally planned by Napoleon, and now to be commenced forthwith, will offer a great resource to the labourers, particularly during the winter. In the meantime many of the inmates of the national workshops who are not common labourers have quitted the capital, and have returned to the departments, having received an allowance to assist them on their journey.

##### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—The chief feature of interest in the day's proceedings was the communication, by M. Marrast, to the Chamber, of the draft of the constitution agreed to by the committee on that subject—an abstract of which is given above.

TUESDAY.—M. Clement Thomas resigned into the hands of the National Assembly the command of the National Guards of Paris. The resignation was accepted, and the Assembly, on the motion of its President, declared that General Clement Thomas had deserved well of his country.

The President read a letter from M. Thiers, who, having been returned in four departments, chose the department of the Lower Seine.

General Cavaignac presented a project of decree, providing that, after the 1st of October, 1848, the admission into the military school of St. Cyr and the Polytechnic School shall be gratuitous.

The project of decree relative to the National Workshops being the next order of the day, M. Victor Hugo was called to the tribune. He admitted that those establishments had been at first a necessity, but it was now full time, he said, to remedy an evil of which the least inconvenience was to squander uselessly the resources of the country. What, he asked, had they produced in the course of four months? Nothing. They had degraded the vigorous children of labour, deprived them of all taste for labour, and demoralised them to such a degree that they no longer blushed to beg in the streets. The Monarchy had its idlers; the Republic its worthless fellows. He thought, however, that the enemies of the country would not succeed in converting the Parisian labourers, formerly so virtuous, into lazzaroni and janissaries, or pretorians of *émeute*, at the service of a dictatorship. M. Hugo then drew a gloomy picture of the financial and commercial situation of France, and appealing to the Socialists he summoned them in the name of humanity to cease to preach their anarchical doctrines. At the moment Paris struggled in a paroxysm which was regarded by its neighbours as an agony, London, he said, rejoiced, and its industry and commerce had trebled. Those who excited the people to revolt were most culpable, for they created distrust, and obliged capital to fly. When they agitated Paris they asserted the power, grandeur, wealth, prosperity, and preponderance of England. The misery of the rich constituted at no time the wealth of the poor. The Socialists should consider that civil war was a servile war; and he again entreated them to suspend their declamations against family and property, the basis of all society.

After considerable discussion the Assembly voted the additional credit of 3,000,000*fr.*, which was demanded.

WEDNESDAY.—The project of a decree, relative to the grant of 100,000 francs for the relief of the political sufferers under the Government of Louis Philippe, was, after a short discussion, adopted.

The remainder of the sitting was passed in the discussion of a bill relative to the duties on wine, cider, beer, &c.

##### BELGIUM.

Belgium has again passed through an important trial. The electoral reform had doubled the number of electors, and the question naturally arose, whether the elections would favour the retrograde, the radical, or the liberal party. The answer, however, is clear and indubitable. The new electors had all assembled under the banners of the constitutional candidates as the true representatives of the minds and desires of the people. Brussels took precedent in setting this good example.

The candidates of the Association Libérale had from 4600 to 5500 votes, whereas the candidates of the Alliance numbered scarcely from 300 to 800 votes.

The retrograde did not even appear on the scene of action. The result of the scrutiny was everywhere announced amidst great acclamation. Some placards were carried about with the words “No Republic.” At Antwerp the victory of the Liberals was not less decisive—the old members re-elected with 2500 to 2700 votes; while a Professor of the University of Lyons, who was a native of Antwerp, was unsuccessful, notwithstanding the immense exertion of the retrograde party. At Ath, Oudenarde, and Alost the Liberals had the upper hand, as well as at Charleroi and Courtrai, and even in the city of Ghent, the place where, above all others, great apprehensions were entertained from the machinations of the Radical party, these could muster only from 700 to 800 votes, while the Liberal Constitutionalists were returned with 2500 to 2800 votes.

##### SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 16th instant have been received. The Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Berne, M. Cayo Quinones de Leon, had brought to Madrid an official account of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and the Austrian empire.

The Madrid Journals of the 15th publish the debate in the House of Commons on the differences between the British and Spanish Governments, but it is most unfaithfully given.

The amount of revenue collected for the month of May was estimated at 95,000,000*reals*, of which 40,000,000 have been paid to the Bank of San Fernando.

The Queen gave a dinner on the 12th to the Prussian Envoy, which was attended by the Ministers. The King was absent, from indisposition.

The authorities continued to adopt every extraordinary precaution, in anticipation of another outbreak. Count Mirasol had returned to Madrid.

The Court had gone into mourning for nine days, in consequence of the death of the Princess Sophia of England. Rumours were again current of a serious dissent between General Narvaez and the Minister of Finance. A Carlist band, commanded by El Organista, had been dispersed, in Arragon, with the loss of its chief, six killed, and ten prisoners.

The faction of Don Vicente Herrero had been surprised and defeated in the town of Mosqueruela by a company of infantry and twenty cavalry. Herrero was left dead on the field of battle, near the entrance of the town, with six of his comrades. Nine were taken prisoners.

A Royal decree accepting the resignation of M. Beltran de Lis, Minister of Finance, and another, appointing M. Orlando in his place, had been published on the 16th.

##### ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY.—From the seat of war advice announce the surrender of Vicenza, under General Aspara, on the 11th, by capitulation, to the Austrians.—The Italian troops marched out with the honours of war, &c., retaining their arms. General Durando, in the capitulation, undertook to re-cross the Po, and not to serve—neither he nor the Romans under him—for the space of three months against the Austrians. The lives and property of the inhabitants of Vicenza were respected. The headquarters of Charles Albert were advanced to Villafraanca, and it was expected that the Adige would be crossed above and below Verona on the evening of the 13th. The intended attack, however, on Verona did not take place, though 50,000 men were brought within three miles of the city, in consequence of its being ascertained that Raderzky, after the capitulation of Vicenza, had returned with 15,000 men, and it was not



considered prudent to attack a fortified place with so large a garrison in an irregular manner.

The head-quarters of Charles Albert had come back to Valleggio on the 14th. The army had returned to its former position, and much uncertainty prevailed as to its future operations. The Austrians in the Venetian territory have been strongly reinforced. The Austrians have entered Padua in triumph.

On the 10th, the Neapolitan General, Pepe, proceeding towards the seat of war, left Ferrara for Rovigo with 2739 troops, including 930 Neapolitan soldiers. In addition to these, 600 lancers, already arrived at the bridge of Lago-Scuro, were to leave on the 12th. The dragoons, commanded by Colonel Contradano, who were to have crossed the Po on the morning of the 11th, turned their horses' heads and rode homewards.

The blockade of the port of Trieste, by the combined Italian fleet, has been officially announced by the Italian Admirals to the Consuls of the different nations residing in that city. The communication is signed—Albini, Sardinian, de Cosa, Neapolitan, Buor, Venetian.

A rumour has reached us through the medium of the Paris papers that after a long and obstinately contested battle between the Austrians and the Piedmontese the Duke of Savoy was made prisoner, and the combined Italian army repulsed, with considerable loss. The rumour was credited in Paris, and it was added that the French would proceed to the assistance of King Charles Albert, on condition that Savoy be ceded to France.

In the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, on the 15th, a bill was presented for authorising an extraordinary levy of 6000 men, to replace the 12,000 who have engaged not to combat for three months, in consequence of the treaty of Vicenza.

ROME.—Accounts received from Rome, to the 13th instant, are of considerable importance. The declaration of principles announced to the Roman Chambers on the first day of their sitting, appears to have solved the difficult problem of the separation of the spiritual from the temporal power. The deputy Bonaparte having asked whether the declaration read to the Assembly was merely the expression of the Ministry, or whether it was the expression of his Holiness wishing to recognize the sacred and imprescriptible rights of the people, Signor Mamiani, the Minister of the Interior, replied as follows:—"The programme is the introduction of the entire Ministry, of whom all the members have participated in its composition. I consequently proclaim loudly that the declaration is the unanimous expression of the Ministry, ratified and approved entirely by his Holiness." The Chamber of Deputies had chosen Professor Sereni for its President. General Ferrari was to have left in the evening of that day on a special mission to the Government of King Charles Albert.

NAPLES.—The Committee of Public Safety, installed at Cosenza, in this kingdom, on the 3rd inst., had decreed the general armament of the province, and applied to the Commissary of the executive power at Messina for a supply of arms and artillery. Fifteen hundred Sicilians had accordingly landed at Reggio, and defeated the Royal troops. Almost all the provinces of the kingdom refuse to make free elections, protesting in favour of the legality of those already made, and the illegality of the decree by which they have been annulled. All the gendarmes and a battalion of chasseurs have been disarmed in this province, and 12,000 men have marched into Calabria. Teramo has revolted. Charles Albert has sent a cabinet courier to demand payment for the expenses of the Neapolitan troops in Lombardy, and another contingent of soldiers; in case of refusal, the Sardinian ambassador will, it is said, take down the arms of Savoy, and depart; and Charles Albert, at the termination of the Austrian war, will demand satisfaction at the gates of Naples. The city of Naples was quiet on the departure of our latest advices, viz. on the 8th instant.

PRUSSIA.

The disturbances of the previous week were renewed at the close of the Whitsun holidays. On Wednesday, the 14th inst., crowds of people thronged the streets during the day; but they were kept back from the immediate vicinity of the hall of the Constituent Assembly. Bent on violence, however, they attacked the iron gates lately erected in front of the palace, and having forced them off their hinges, carried them away. Late in the evening, the attempts of the Burgher Guard to disperse the crowds in the streets unhappily occasioned bloodshed. A number of workmen went late in the afternoon to the Minister of War, with a demand for employment or money; and on their refusal to disperse the guard charged them with the bayonet, and five men were wounded.

The intelligence of this attack spread quickly throughout the city, and masses gathered with inconceivable rapidity in the vicinity of the arsenal and the palace. Led by some speakers, who loudly urged them on, the throng moved in a body towards the arsenal, and were closing round it when the Civic Guard fired upon them, killing one man and wounding four, two of whom subsequently died. The mob instantly fled, crying "To arms!" and "Barricades!"

The Civic Guard, alarmed at what they had done, abandoned the arsenal, and about eleven o'clock at night the mob stormed the building and took possession of all the muskets they found in it, which amounted, however, only to 700, together with some sabres, rifles, cutlasses, &c. The collection of ancient arms, which was arranged historically, was also plundered; some old banners were torn to pieces, and several fine models demolished.

Several of the offenders were apprehended next day, when tranquillity was restored in the city.

Several of the Ministry have resigned, viz. Baron Von Canitz (the Minister of War), Baron Arnheim (Foreign Affairs), and Graf Schwerin (Public Worship). Baron Von Canitz has been replaced in the Ministry of War by General Von Schreckenstein; the other posts have not yet been filled up.

The vote of the Chamber which empowered a commission to draw up an entirely new draft of a constitution, while the sections are considering that proposed by the government, considered by the public as a virtual setting aside of the royal proposition, has been stated as the cause of these resignations; the late events have also much shaken the Ministry.

The Bremen papers state that official information has been received at Posen of a camp of 100,000 Russian troops now assembled in the neighbourhood of Kalish. Everybody fears a Russian invasion, and General Pfuhl is preparing to leave in all haste for Berlin. Martial law has been discontinued in the Grand Duchy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has addressed a letter to the Ban of Croatia, who had taken it upon himself to convoke a Diet on his own responsibility. The Ban is told that this act is illegal, and is called upon at once to dissolve his Diet.

The Austrian papers publish an address of the Emperor to the inhabitants of Lower Austria. After adverting to the reception he met with in Tyrol, he says, that the loyalty and love of his other provinces, too, have been tested on this occasion. The gratitude of the people for the free institutions granted to them has fully convinced him of their high value, and he promises steadfastly to adhere to them. But to develop these institutions, and to put them into general practice, it is necessary, he says, that a Constituent Assembly should meet at Vienna, where he intends to open the proceedings. The address is dated Innsbruck, 6th of June, and countersigned by the Ministers Wessenberg and Doblhoff. It is generally believed that the Emperor would leave Innsbruck on the 18th or 20th inst., and that he would arrive at Vienna on the 25th, to be present at the opening of the Diet.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—On the 14th inst., in the German Parliament, a bill was proposed by the Naval Committee by which the Diet (being the only central board as yet constitutionally existing for Germany) was authorised to raise in the usual manner, by contribution among the different Governments, the sum of 6,000,000 Prussian dollars (£900,000) as the first outlay towards the creation of a German fleet. The Assembly, without entering into the estimates which had been placed before them, embracing a few frigates, corvettes, schooners, steamers, and 200 gun-boats for the coasts, voted almost unanimously this sum after a short and interesting discussion, with this sole addition, that the application of the sum should be left to the discretion of the Provisional Executive, to be created within a short time.

BOHEMIA.

In Prague, the capital city, an insurrection broke out on the 12th inst., in consequence of the military commandant, Prince Windischgrätz, refusing to give cannon and ammunition to the students. The Czechish population of Prague sided with the latter. While Divine service was being performed in the horse-market, barricades were suddenly erected by crowds of people who had assembled in that place, and the mob marched upon the hotel of the Prince. All the troops were under arms, and opposed the passage of the people, who at once raised barricades in front of the hotel. The artillery was put in action, and succeeded in forcing the people back. At night-fall crowds of peasants arrived in the town to assist the insurgents. The Princess Windischgrätz was killed by a shot fired by a woman from the window of a neighbouring house. Many lives had been lost. A general and a colonel were amongst the slain.

The Princess Von Windischgrätz was the daughter of the late Princess Schwartzberg, who perished by fire in Paris during the reign of the Emperor Napoleon. On the 13th all the principal streets and squares were occupied by the troops. The head-quarters of the insurgents were in the Carolinenthal. On the afternoon of that day they demanded a parley. Prince Windischgrätz would listen to nothing till the remaining barricades were removed. This was refused, and fighting recommenced, but of a skirmishing nature. The Czechish troops fought bravely against the insurgents, and ultimately the heights commanding it, he bombarded the city for several hours. Prague is described as a heap of ruins. In several streets not a house escaped the cannon-balls. Several acts of atrocity have been committed. A National Guard who killed two students was crucified, and his house pillaged.

HUNGARY.

We learn from Pesth (15th inst.) that the whole of the Italian regiment which revolted had made its submission, and been sent away to Cosmoone. It was found necessary to protect them by a double line of National Guards against the rage of the great body of the people.

A serious insurrection has taken place in Servia. The insurgents entered the Hungarian territory, and burned some steam-boats. A battalion of the garrison of Peterwaradin had marched against them. It is added that the Greek Archbishop of Carlowitz has urged the Wallachians to revolt against the Hungarians.

RUSSIA.

From the empire of despotism the intelligence received is of the destructive march, not of revolution, but of pestilence. The last accounts from Moscow state that the cholera morbus is making frightful progress. Of 463 persons attacked, from the 23rd to the 29th of May, no less than 205 died. The number of new cases on the 29th May alone amounted to 89, and the number of deaths to 42. The cholera has also broken out with great intensity at Jaroslau, Kobinsk, and Kaluga, and so appears to be gradually advancing westward.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

No news of any importance has reached us this week from the Duchies. On

the 15th instant the advanced posts of the Prussian troops were within half-an-hour's march of the town of Apenrade, and every precaution had been taken to prevent a surprise from the Danes. The streets had been unpaved, powerful barricades had been thrown up, and several of the approaches to the town also blocked up.

The island of Alsen is almost entirely abandoned by the Danes, who appear to have embarked for the main land to the north.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Berne, of the 15th inst., mention the receipt of despatches from the Government of the Grisons, of the 13th, announcing that an engagement had taken place on the Stelvio between the Austrian and Lombard troops, in which there were several killed and wounded on both sides. The Government of the Grisons, fearing an invasion of the valley of Munster by the Austrians, had adopted precautionary measures, and demanded that the disbanding of the troops, ordered by the Diet, be adjourned. The Directory had approved the conduct of the Grisons, and directed that those troops should remain under the command of Colonel Gerwer until further orders.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens to the 9th inst. mention that the regular Greek army is about to be increased on the proposal of the Minister of War.

The Chamber was slowly continuing its examination of the budget of 1848. The insurrection of the provinces having been suppressed, the volunteer corps have been dissolved.

The Greek Ministry has refused to deliver up to the Turkish Government an Ottoman subject named Nadir, guilty of the attempted assassination of M. Musurus. It is feared that this refusal will lead to reprisals on the part of the Sublime Porte.

On the 2d Sir Stratford Canning arrived at the Piræus from Constantinople, and immediately landed with all his family. The next day he had the honour of dining with the King, after having been admitted to a private audience.

EGYPT.

According to intelligence to the 9th inst. from Alexandria, Mehemet Ali continued in the same state of mind, bordering on imbecility.

Ibrahim Pasha was daily introducing new measures of economy in the administration of affairs, and his officers, from fear of his displeasure, exhibited the greatest activity in the execution of his orders, as several had found themselves suddenly displaced without any form or ceremony.

The fellahs, or country people, whose oppression under Mehemet Ali's rule excited compassion, are now in a worse state under Ibrahim, owing to the number of men he is constantly requiring for the increase in the army, the works at the barrage of the Nile, and the fortifications of the towns of Rosetta and Damietta.

The greatest misery exists throughout the Delta. Most of the able-bodied of the inhabitants have been forcibly carried away, and in the villages scarcely any are now to be seen but the aged and the maimed. As many of the fellahs were concealing themselves in order to avoid the Government agents, or were crossing over to Syria, a system of passports had been introduced, without which no man is allowed to pass from one village to another, and by this means none can escape.

Ibrahim Pasha seemed to have the intention of gradually abolishing the manufacture of cotton cloths in Egypt, and had recently discharged from his service the chief superintendent of his cotton-mills. This is generally considered a very wise step on his part, as manufactures can always be imported from England at a cheaper rate than they can be made in this country; but Mehemet Ali was fascinated by the flattering theory of being independent of every other country, and submitted to a yearly heavy loss. There are at present about twenty-five cotton factories in Cairo and the Delta, and fifteen in the upper country, with spinning-jennies, carding machines, looms, and machinery of every description.

Trade was dull at Alexandria, and business transactions are scarce.

UNITED STATES.

Advices have been received this week. The proceedings of Congress since the departure of the last steamer have not been important. The slavery question had been discussed to a slight extent in relation to the Oregon territory but without any special result. The Retallatory Postal Bill, regulating the rates of postage on letters sent from and brought into the ports of the United States by steam-packets and other vessels, had passed the Senate, with very unimportant amendments, which would be concurred in by the House. The bill originated in the House, and was passed by a large majority there.

The prospects of General Taylor in regard to the Presidential Whig Convention about to assemble appeared to have improved; and the breach between his supporters and those of Clay to have widened.

There had been a large meeting of the "friends of Ireland" held in New York, addresses being passed of a sympathising tendency to the discontented of the sister country.

The political accounts which had reached the States from Mexico announced that the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, on the evening of the 17th of May, had confirmed, by a vote of 51 to 35, the treaty of peace with the United States. No official accounts had been received to guarantee these satisfactory tidings, but little doubt appeared to be entertained of its accuracy. The intelligence diffused generally.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Alarm had been excited in Belize, the capital of the Mosquito territory, by the continued arrivals of large numbers of refugees from Bacalar, in Yucatan, caused by the horrible atrocities of the Indians, who had completely gained the mastery of the white population. On the 18th of April the town of Bacalar was closely invaded, and set on fire in three different places by the Indians, who kept up an incessant fire, which was returned by the inhabitants for three whole days. The town was subsequently evacuated and surrendered to the Indians by the Spanish inhabitants.

The Indians had appeared in considerable force opposite the town of Belize; and their appearance being threatening and hostile, Colonel Fancourt, her Majesty's Superintendent of the settlement, called a special meeting of the inhabitants; and the result was that £5000 currency was immediately voted and placed at the disposal of Colonel Fancourt, who forthwith dispatched the *Vigilante* for troops. The Governor of Jamaica accordingly ordered the *brig-fiance* to be prepared with all speed, and she was to start in a few days for Belize with troops, ammunition, and cannon, and be followed by other supplies in other vessels as soon as they could be prepared. The next packet will, in all probability, bring us intelligence of a collision between the Indians of Yucatan and the British forces.

MEXICO.

The treaty between the Mexicans and Americans arranged by Mr. Trist, it was generally expected at the departure of the mail on the 16th ult., would be signed immediately; and it was also believed that Paredes, with the war party, would rise and carry on the struggle with greater obstinacy than ever. The Mexican authorities had issued some arbitrary edicts, very unpopular to the Americans, who so lately were masters of the country. Mercantile matters were a little reviving at Vera Cruz.

WEST INDIES.

From Jamaica we learn that his Excellency the Governor had prorogued the House of Assembly to Tuesday, the 20th June. Several shocks of earthquakes had been felt in various parts of the island, but no great damage had been done. A fire had occurred at Leogan estate, in the parish of St. James, and two cane pieces were destroyed.

The Hon. W. C. Macdonnell had been appointed Commissary and Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty.

In Jamaica, and throughout the West India Islands generally, the weather was fine, and it was anticipated that full average crops would be secured.

In the financial state and prospects of the West India colonies, no improvement is to be noticed. The islands of Curacao, St. Thomas, and Porto Rico were crowded with emigrants.

The state of the republican island of St. Domingo is getting rapidly worse, and it is a prey to the most alarming anarchy and confusion. Several arrivals from its various ports, including many refugees, had taken place at Jamaica. The constitution was virtually abolished, and the President had assumed absolute power. Business was completely suspended, and a base depreciated metallic currency had been put in circulation.

From the French West India colonies we learn that the freedom of the negroes was proclaimed at Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, on the 27th ult., and at St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 23d. The former island was perfectly tranquil, but much apprehension was expressed lest the negro population, dazzled by their recently acquired freedom, should refuse to settle down to the continued industry necessary to secure the crops. At St. Pierre, in the latter island, an insurrectionary movement of the blacks and coloured people took place on the day of their emancipation, in the course of which an obnoxious planter's houses were attacked, and set on fire, and thirty-two persons, men, women, and children, when attempting to escape, were forced back into the flames, and perished. Society appeared on the verge of total disorganisation in Martinique.

INDIA.

Advices, in anticipation of the Bombay mail of the 12th ult., have been received this week. The intelligence is interesting. Details of the murder of the two British officers at Moulton, the capital of the western district of the dominions of Lahore, are given.

Moulton, which was taken by Runjeet Singh in 1818, after a severe struggle, has long been remarkable as an emporium of merchandise, and is now the third city of the kingdom.

The Governor of Moulton had for some time been considered to be disaffected towards the Sikh rule. He was desired to settle his accounts and to pay up the arrears; but, having paid a visit to Lahore, he contrived by intrigues to baffle the order. A successor was named to take his place,—and, as we mentioned on a former occasion, two young officers—viz. Mr. Vans Agnew, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Lieutenant Anderson, of the Bombay Fusiliers—accompanied the newly-appointed governor, Khan Singh, to Moulton. They left Lahore on the 5th of April, and reached their destination on the 18th of that month. They were well received by the old governor, Dewan Moolraj, who showed them the fort. A quarrel, however, was picked with some of their followers, and both of the Englishmen were wounded. Seeing themselves about to be massacred by treachery, they retreated with Khan Singh and their escort to a small fort outside the walled town of Moulton, where for 24 hours they considered themselves protected, but the troops from Moulton hastened to attack the fort. Lieutenant Anderson being severely wounded, was unable to rise from his bed; Mr. Vans Agnew shook hands with him and bade him an eternal adieu. He then prepared to defend himself, but his pistols had been tampered with; and as the crowd of soldiers, with which his escort had "fraternised," entered the room, he drew his sword and cut down the first assailant, but he was instantly shot, and his body, like that of his companion,

Lieutenant Anderson, and that of their apothecary, Mr. Wilkinson, hacked to pieces, and treated with every indignity. The new governor, Khan Singh, was wounded, and made prisoner by the troops of Moulton.

This insurrection, it was thought, would produce dangerous consequences, for the Dewan Moolraj will be joined by all the disaffected and turbulent men of the late Sikh army, who were dismissed at the time of the conquest. The season was adverse to campaigning, for the heats in that part of the Punjab are intolerable in the months of May, June, July, August, and September. Orders were instantly issued at Lahore to send a corps of the army down to Moulton (a distance of 200 miles); but they were countermanded when the death of the two officers was proved. It was said, on the day of the departure of the mail, that a force of four regiments would be dispatched from Bombay to Kurrachee; but it was feared that they would not be able to reach that place in consequence of the south-west monsoon, which was then approaching. The Indus was, however, in a fit state for being navigated by the steamers and flat-bottomed boats, which could come within one mile and a half of Moulton by going up the Chenab (Acesines).

In other parts of India peace prevails. Oude is, however, disturbed, and may require to be managed by the British authorities. In the Nizam's territory there are hopes entertained of an amelioration, as the Sovereign and Resident are at last on terms, and are willing to introduce good measures.

Mr. Clerk, the ex-Governor of Bombay, took his departure from that place on the 6th of May, sincerely regretted. Lord Falkland, who was sworn into office on the 1st, had recovered from his indisposition, and was to hold a levee on the 13th of May.

The management of the Indian navy engrossed much attention at Bombay, especially subsequent to the suicide of Mr. Purser Harrison, who attributed all his misfortunes to his superiors. He had been dismissed for neglect of duty as Deputy Superintendent of the stores.

The affairs of the Union Bank continued to be discussed at Calcutta, but with little prospect of a satisfactory termination.

CHINA.

News to the 26th of April have reached us from Hong-Kong. In Canton general quiet prevailed; an unprovoked attack by some Chinese on two foreigners, as they were proceeding in a Hong boat to visit the warehouses of their principals, met with summary redress on the representation of Her Majesty's Consul, and the Chinese were taken and punished by exposure in the "cangue," &c. Trade continued inactive, but there appeared no want of money. At Shanghai the demands made by the Consul, for the delivery of the ring-leaders in the attack on the three English missionaries, had been complied with, and the parties were identified and punished; the Tontal of Shanghai had been dismissed for his supineness in the business; and a Mandarin, Samqua, formerly a merchant at Canton, had been appointed to succeed him. This affair has thus been satisfactorily brought to a termination, to which, no doubt, the despatch of her Majesty's ship *Espiegle*, to Nankin, with her Majesty's Vice-Consul, largely contributed. Some slight demonstration was made by some idlers as the officers and Mandarins were passing through the streets; but the parties were immediately apprehended and punished by exposure in the "cangue."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED  
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES FULLERTON DUNDAS, BART.



SIR JAMES FULLERTON DUNDAS, of Richmond, in Surrey, and Llanely, in Carmarthenshire, descended from an ancient Scottish family, that of Dundas, of Manour, in the county of Clackmannan. His father, Sir David Dundas, was one of the medical attendants of George III., and was created a Baronet in 1815. Sir David Dundas was third son of Ralph Dundas, of Manour, and grandson of Ralph Dundas, of Manour, by Helen, his wife, sister of Bishop Burnett. The Manour family was a scion of the great northern house of Dundas of that ilk. Sir David married Isabella, daughter of William Robertson, Esq., of Richmond, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. The eldest of these (William) was his successor; and he was succeeded by the next brother (Sir James Fullerton), the subject of this notice, who inherited the title the 13th November, 1840. Sir James was for many years an officer in the East India Company's Service, and was a Major-General of the Bengal Artillery.

Sir James, who never married, died at his seat, near Richmond, on the 16th instant, in the sixty-third year of his age. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only surviving brother, now Sir John Burnett Dundas, a Captain R.N., who married, the 30th December, 1828, Caroline, third daughter of the Rev. John Jefferys, rector of Barnet, in Surrey.

THOMAS STEELE, ESQ.

Poor Tom Steele! Well may be applied to him the words of Shakespeare's *Mark Antony* upon *Brutus*:—

This was the noblest Roman of them all: All the conspirators, save only he, Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar; He only, in a general honest thought, And common good to all, made one of them. His life was gentle; and the elements So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

"Honest Tom Steele" was born at Derrymore, in the county of Clare, in 1788, and received his education at the University of Cambridge, where he obtained distinction for his scientific acquirements. His family went to Ireland from Somersetshire in the time of Charles II., and bore, originally, the surname of Champion. The death of an uncle placed him in possession of his hereditary property just at the time when the Spaniards rose in insurrection against the tyranny of Ferdinand VII.; and one of Steele's first acts was to fit out and fill with arms a vessel which he brought to Cadiz. He accepted a commission from the Cortes, and distinguished himself in several engagements against the French, who had come to the aid of the Spanish Monarch. The struggle, however, proved vain, and Steele returned to Ireland, to devote himself heart and soul to O'Connell, then engaged in the mighty efforts to obtain Catholic Emancipation. In all the plans of his great leader, Mr. Steele was an enthusiastic coadjutor, and at the celebrated Clare Election of 1828 he seconded the nomination of Mr. O'Connell. Subsequently, in his character of Head Pacifier, he rendered the most essential service to the community in tranquillizing the disturbed districts of North Tipperary. Mr. Steele was included with O'Connell in the famous indictment, and shared in the triumph of the writ of error. Despite of lost wealth and broken down fortunes, he persevered in agitation with honest ardour, and with tough powerful eloquence, until the death of O'Connell, when his spirits totally gave way in his grief for his idol. He became an undone man. A contemporary paper, the *Standard*, thus eloquently describes his ultimate fate:—

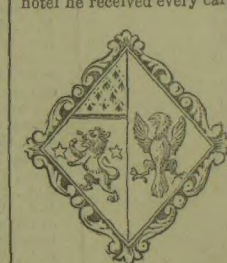
"With a broken spirit and a broken heart, and a broken fortune, he died almost deserted at an inn in London—a pauper, alas! but not a beggar. He was a follower of O'Connell in everything but that. When, in consequence of a late deplorable attempt, his destitution was made known, many who differed from his opinions hastened to his relief; and in a few days contributions were poured in which would soon have swelled into a fortune. There could have been no doubt about it. But Steele was not of Ireland's 'mendicant patriots.' His gratitude shed tears at the offer which his noble nature would not permit him to accept. The country which he loved, and that from which he sought to separate, strangely contrasted in their conduct towards him. Ireland gave him words, England deeds. Ireland took his life, England gave him a grave. How bitter must have been the reflections of that death-bed! Poor fellow! what must have been his feelings when he found Lord Brougham, whom he had so often denounced, hastening to his aid, and Colonel Fergusson, chief among the Orangemen, watching by his death-bed! Fare thee well, noble, honest, victimized Tom Steele! A braver spirit, in a gentler heart, never left earth—let us humbly hope for that home where the weary find rest."

Mr. Steele died at Peele's Coffee-house, in Fleet-street, from the host of which hotel he received every care and attention during his last illness.

LADY ELIZABETH MONCREIFFE.

HER Ladyship died on the 17th instant, in Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, in consequence of severe burns accidentally received a fortnight before. She was the eldest daughter of George Ramsay, eighth Earl of Dalhousie, and widow of Sir Thomas Moncreiff, Bart., of Moncreiffe. Her marriage took place 18th April, 1786, and its issue was one son, the late Sir David Moncreiffe, Bart.; and one daughter, Georgina, Countess of Bradford.

Lady Elizabeth Moncreiffe was, at the period of her decease, in her seventy-ninth year.

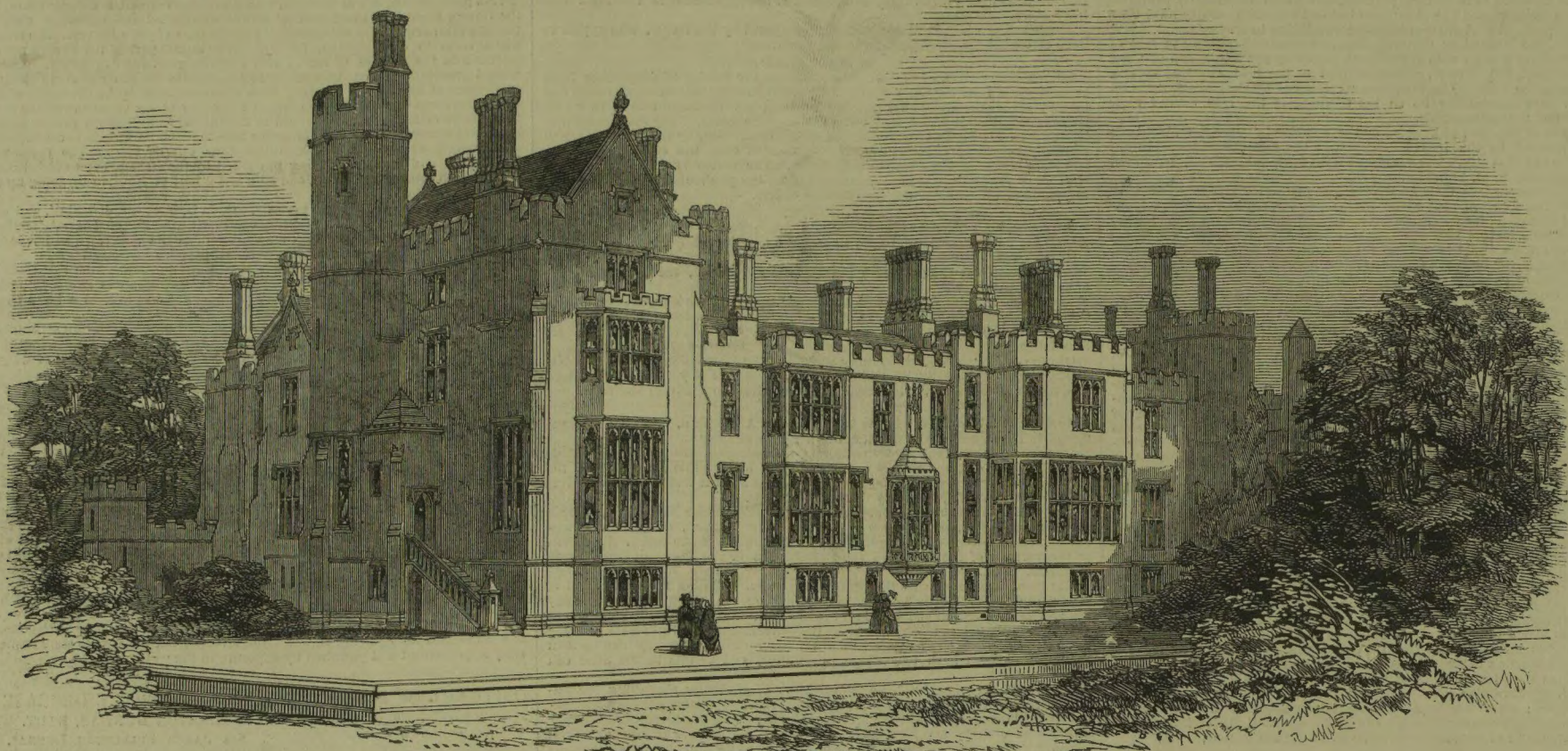


NEW MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—On Wednesday the extensive premises originally occupied as a theatre by Ben Jonson, and known as the Playhouse, in Portugal street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and latterly used as show-rooms, by Alderman Copeland and Co., the extensive china manufacturers, were taken possession of by the Royal College of Surgeons, who are about to erect a museum on its site for the reception of the celebrated Hunterian collection, presented by Government to the College.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17.—The number of births registered by the Registrar-General for the metropolitan and suburban districts, during the week ending June 17, was 1254, of which 635 were males, and 643 females. This number is less than that of the preceding week by 103, and 643 females. This number is less than that of the preceding week by 103, and 643 females. This number exceeds the weekly average for the last five springs by 66, and the deaths of the preceding week by 68. The excess of deaths over the average is chiefly under the following heads:—Small-pox, 44 (average 17); scarlatina, 76 (average 24); diarrhoea, 21 (average 9); and typhus 69 (average 39).



## LAMBETH PALACE.—ADDITIONS BY THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.



THE GARDEN FRONT.

In the Memoir of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Howley, in our Journal for Feb. 19, we incidentally referred to the many and costly restorations and additions executed at Lambeth Palace, at the expense to his Grace of nearly £80,000. We are now enabled, by the kindness of Edward Blore, Esq., the architect, to present our readers with the annexed illustrations of the principal portions of the additional buildings. With the general history of the Palace the public is already familiar; so that our descriptive observations apply to the new portions of the edifice.

Our Views show the *Garden Front*; *Principal, or Grand Staircase*; *Long Corridor*; and the *Great Dining-Room*. This last, however, is not a new erection; it being part of the old palatial buildings, and was erstwhile the "guard-chamber;" but, since it has been completely restored under the able direction of Mr. Blore, we have thought it advisable to give a representation of it.

The *Garden Front* is an excellent bit of domestic architecture of the Tudor character; and the projecting portions of the building, the bays, cinquefoil-headed and strongly mullioned windows, battlements, gables, towers, and clustered chimney-shafts, combine to form a very picturesque and effective *tout ensemble*.

The *Chief Entrance* is in the courtyard; and, passing through it, the entrance-hall is attained, a lofty, square apartment, lighted by a lofty window over the door, and having a nicely groined roof, the groins springing from shafts at the corners of the hall. A flight of steps leads from the hall to a spacious landing, underneath which, at either side of



THE GUARD-CHAMBER, OR PRINCIPAL DINING-ROOM.

stretch between the great arches supporting the roof; and on the walls, also, arches span from corbel to corbel, and uphold an embattled frieze. The windows to the apartment are lofty and arched. The fireplace is of massive and good character. The room is wainscoted; and above the wainscoting, a highly interesting series of portraits—some of high merit—of the various learned divines who have filled the see of Canterbury, forms an appropriate and striking decoration.

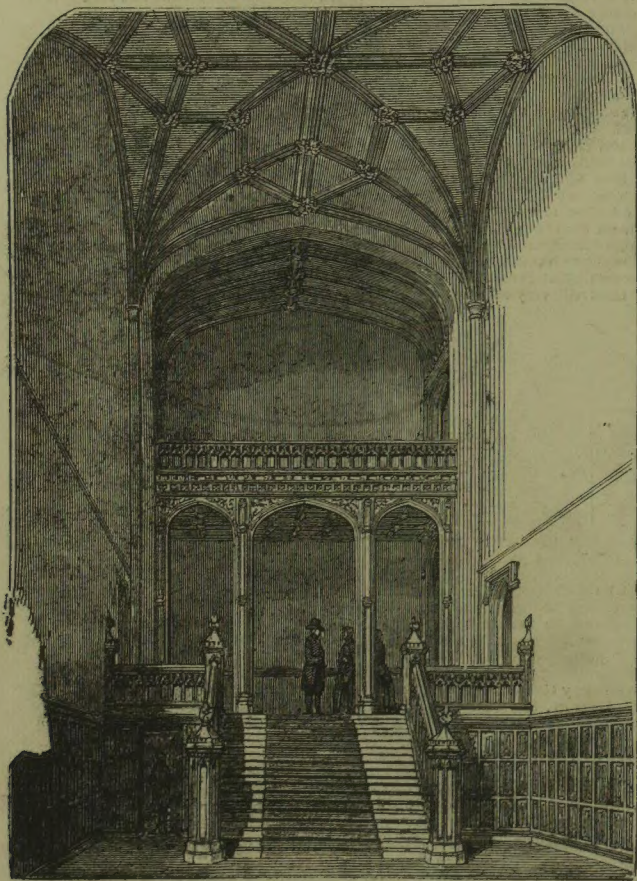
## THE PALACE CHAPEL.

The Chapel has also been repaired by the munificence of the late Archbishop; and, on Sunday last, his Lordship's successor, Archbishop Sumner, held his first Ordination here, exceeding in number any that has been held for some years. The oaths having been administered by Felix Kynvett, Esq., the Archbishop's Secretary, the morning service for the day was read by the Rev. John Thomas, M.A., domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop; and the sermon preached by the Rev. Henry Raikes, M.A., Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester.

After this, the Archbishop and Clergy proceeded to the communion table, where the following candidates were admitted into Holy Orders in the presence of the congregation:

*Deacons:* William Keating, M.A., Exeter Coll., Oxon; Thos. H. Bushnell, B.A., Pemb. Coll., Oxon; Arthur Eden, B.A., Queen's Coll.; Hy. Meysey Turton, B.A., Trin. Coll.; Fred. M. Watts, B.A., Linc. Coll.; Arthur Rawson Ashwell, B.A., Caius Coll., Camb.; Edw. Lewes Cutts, B.A., Queen's Coll.; Geo. Wm. Cooker, B.A., Trin. Coll.; James Scratton, B.A., St. Jon's Coll.; Jas. Harvey Simpson, B.A., Trin. Coll.; Wm. Thornhill, B.A., Cath. Hall.—*Priests:* Wm. H. Brown, B.A., Christ Coll., Oxon; Jas. Wm. Conant, B.A., St. John's Coll., Oxon; W. J. Daniell Mathias, B.A., Bras. New Coll., Oxon; J. W. Tomkins, B.A., Woodham Coll., Oxon; R. H. Cooke, B.A., Sidney Sussex Coll., Cam.; H. F. Whisk, B.A., Corpus Christi Coll., Cam.

We subjoin a few details of the Chapel, which bears sufficient marks of antiquity to warrant our opinion of its being coeval with the time when the estate first became a fixed and archiepiscopal residence. The interior is divided into an inner and outer chapel by an elaborately carved screen; but the roof is concealed by a flat paneling, embellished with the arms of the Archbishops Laud, Juxon, and Cornwallis. At the east end are five long lancet-shaped lights; and on each side are three triple-arched windows, resembling those in the Temple Church. These windows once contained some finely painted glass, representing portions of the Scriptural history; they were put up by Cardinal Morton, and the restoration of a part of them was one of the charges brought against Archbishop Laud on his trial: the glass subsequently fell a sacrifice to the blind rage of the Puritans. Against the central range of the west window, (beside the Lollard's Tower,) which has been closed up, is affixed a small semi-hexagonal kind of Gothic shrine, supported by an angel holding a shield sculptured with the arms of Juxon. This chapel was despoiled during the civil wars, but was renovated by Archbishop Juxon; the screen is most probably Archbishop Laud's addition, whose arms it bears. Adjoining, on the south side, is the Archbishop's seat or stall; and on either hand is a range of pews or stalls, for the officers of his household, with seats below for the male servants. The seats for his Grace's family are over the vestry-room, near the east end; and immediately opposite is a plain moveable pulpit.



THE PRINCIPAL STAIRCASE.



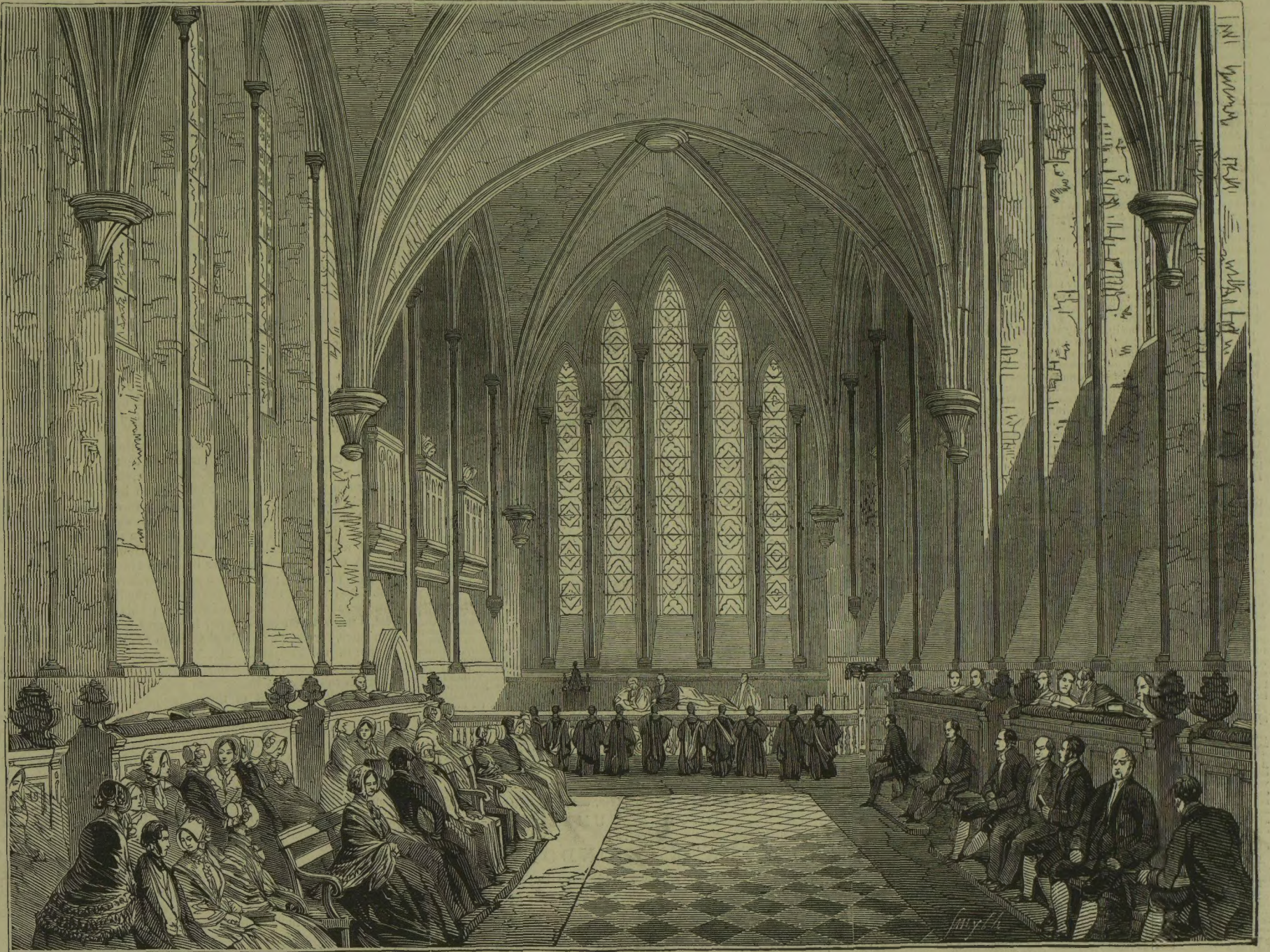
THE CORRIDOR.

the stairs, are passages leading to the domestic offices. To the height of this landing the hall is wainscoted. The balustrades to the stairs, and landing, are formed of cinquefoil-headed arches. At the top of the stairs, and in continuation of the landing, is a lofty arched recess, whence doors lead to corridors on either hand; and across this recess a screen is introduced, consisting of three arches supporting a frieze, and crowned with a gallery, having a balustrade corresponding in style to that to the stairs. The decorative enrichments to this screen, in the frieze, and spandrels of the arches, are of very good character. On the gallery, on occasion of Royal or distinguished visits, the domestics of the Archbishop are congregated, to do honour to the visitors. The appearance of this hall and staircase is very elegant.

The view of the *Corridor* which we give, includes the landing on the grand staircase; and in its great length are shown the doors of communication with a morning, drawing, and dining rooms, and servants' waiting-room, with the entrance to the guard-chamber. The ceiling is divided into compartments, having bosses at the intersections of the beams; and it is of light stone-colour. The staircase seen in our view leads to sleeping apartments.

The *Great Dining-Room*, or *Guard-Chamber*, is a very noble apartment, and its renovation does infinite credit to the taste of the architect. The roof is of oak, panelled in compartments, and is supported by bold arches springing from octangular corbels, the spandrels of the arches being filled by quatrefoils in circles and trefoil mouldings. On the gabled sides of the roof, arches, with similar enrichments in the spandrels,





ORDINATION IN THE CHAPEL OF LAMBETH PALACE, ON SUNDAY LAST.



CONVOCAION OF THE CLERGY IN THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER, AT WESTMINSTER.



## ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN FROM THE CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY OF THE UNIVERSITIES.

The Queen held a Court on Saturday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, for the reception on the throne of addresses from the Convocation of the Clergy, from the University of Oxford, and from the University of Cambridge.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by the members of the Upper House, and Prolocutor and Lower House, in their convocation robes, arrived at the Palace shortly before three o'clock, from the Jerusalem Chamber, where the Convocation of the Clergy had assembled. The deputation included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Bangor, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, &c. Her Majesty received the address on the throne, Prince Albert being by her side. Sir George Grey, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, was in attendance. The Archbishop of Canterbury having read the address, the Queen received it, and was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—"I receive with cordial satisfaction your assurances of loyal and affectionate attachment to my throne and person. It is my earnest desire to promote the welfare and happiness of my people by the maintenance of peace and tranquillity, and by measures calculated to extend the influence of our holy religion, which is the sure foundation of national prosperity. I rely with entire confidence on your zeal and earnestness in inculcating the principles of Christian truth and charity; and I derive much gratification from the assurance of your co-operation in increasing the efficiency of the Church for the accomplishment of the great work for which it was established. I trust that, by the blessing of God on the means adopted for this important end, the inestimable benefits of pure and undefiled religion may be generally diffused throughout all classes of the community." The Archbishop of Canterbury received the answer from the Queen, and had the honour to kiss hands, and the Convocation then retired from the presence of the Sovereign.

The deputation from the University of Oxford was next ushered in, to present a loyal address to her Majesty on the throne. The Duke of Wellington appeared in his robes as Chancellor of the University, and wore the ensigns of the Garter and the Golden Fleece. His Grace was supported by the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Symonds, and several University delegates. The Duke of Wellington read the address, and, kneeling before the Queen, presented it to her Majesty. The Queen having received the address, returned a most gracious answer, which was then delivered by her Majesty to the illustrious Duke.

A similar deputation and address from the University of Cambridge was presented to her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University, read the address to the Queen, and afterwards presented it to her Majesty. The Queen returned a most gracious answer, which her Majesty delivered to the Prince. The Prince Chancellor and the deputation from the University then withdrew from the presence of the Sovereign.

THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER, in which the Convocation assembled, is, perhaps, the most interesting portion remaining of the College at Westminster. With the Deanery, and the College Hall, and Kitchen, it incloses a small quadrangular paved court, the only entrance to which is from the passage leading into the cloisters from Great Dean's-yard.

Some remains of painted glass (of Henry the Eighth's time), and somewhat later, are preserved in the windows of the apartments communicating with the Jerusalem Chamber; and in the small ante-room is an ornamental niche, probably for a piscina. The Chamber itself, which is 38 feet in length, and 19 feet in width, was repaired in the summer of 1820. The ceiling is coved; and the chimney-piece, of cedar (though grained to imitate oak), is charged with arms. The same arms are represented in the large north window, together with seven small historical and scriptural subjects, in stained and painted glass, probably of the time of Richard II. Against the side walls, in frames, are remains of the old tapestry hangings of the Choir of the Abbey Church; and against the south wall is the well-known curious painting of King Richard II., seated in the Coronation Chair. Henry IV. breathed his last in this chamber, into which he had been brought when seized with his final illness, whilst worshipping at St. Edward's Shrine, on March 20, 1413. In early life it had been predicted that "he should die in Jerusalem," and the sick King regarded his approaching death as a fulfilment of the prophecy.

## MIDLE. JENNY LIND.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 24th, 1848. On which occasion Mlle. JENNY LIND will have the honour to appear in one of her favorite characters. With various Entertainments in the BALLET D'OPERA, comprising the talents of Mlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mlle. Carolina Rosati, Mlle. Marie Taglioni, Mlle. Cerito, &c., &c. The Free List is suspended, the public price excepted. Pit tickets may be obtained as usual at the Box-office of the Theatre, Price 10s 6d. each, where applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets are to be made.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN respectfully inform the public that their BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, the 3d JULY.—Places and Boxes to be had at the Box-office, and of Mr. C. Keane, Long's Hotel, Strand.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Fitzball's new gorgeous Spectacle is nightly hailed with the most rapturous plaudits, and the unequalled scenes of the Arena are received with enthusiastic approbation. The Manager respectfully directs the attention of the public to the fact that this is the best ventilated Theatre in the metropolis.—MONDAY, June 26th, will be produced, 13th time, with great splendour, an entirely new grand chivalrous Spectacle, dramatised expressly for the Amphitheatre by FITZBALL, upon Sir Walter Scott's celebrated poetical romance, and entitled MAELMORION; or, the Battle of Redden Field. To be followed by Batty's inimitable SCENES OF THE CIRCUS. To conclude on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with the Ballet of VOL AU VENT, or the Adventures of a Night; on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, with the laughable Farce of the FOX and WOLF.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five. Stage-manager, Mr. W. West.

ROBERT-HOUDIN, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The surprising and interesting performances of ROBERT-HOUDIN continuing to be received with the most enthusiastic admiration and astonishment, his original and extraordinary SCENES OF THE CIRCUS will be repeated at the St. James's Theatre, on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening. Doors will be opened at Eight o'clock. He will also give a Day Performance on Wednesday Morning Next, June 28. Doors open at Two. Boxes, Four shillings; Pit, Two shillings. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—BY COMMAND.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the EIGHTH CONCERT will take place at the NEW SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, June 26th. Programme:—Sinfonia in A, No. 2, Mendelssohn; Overture, "Leonora," Beethoven; Sinfonia in C Minor, Beethoven; Overture, "The Ruler of the Spirits," Weber. Vocal Performers:—Mme. Castellan and Signor Mario. Conductor, Mr. Costa.—Tickets, £1. 1s. each, to be obtained of Messrs. ADDISON, 210, Regent-street.

M. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL CONCERT.—Madame Tadolini, Mlles. Cruvelli, Vera, and M. de Mendi, Mlle. Schwartz, Mme. Sabatier, Mme. F. Labache, Miss Dolby, the Misses Williams, and Mme. Doris Gras; Sign. Gardoni, Sign. Maras, Mr. Branci, Sign. Labache, Sign. Coletti, Sign. Balatti, Giabatta, F. Labache, and Mr. John Ferry. Arrangements are pending with other celebrated vocalists.—Instrumental Performers: Piano, Messrs. Thalberg, Halle, and Benedict; Violins, Herr Molique and M. Hermann; Violoncello, Sign. Piatti; Flute, Mr. Pratten; Sax-horns, the Distin Family. Conductors, Messrs. Balfe and Benedict. Leaders, Messrs. Tolbeque and Willy. The above distinguished artists will all perform at M. BENEDICT'S GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT, on MONDAY, June 26th, in the great Concert Room of her Majesty's Theatre, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family. Early application is solicited for Boxes, Stalls, and Pit Tickets, which may be obtained at the Music-sellers, principal Libraries, and of M. BENEDICT, 2, Manchester-square.

MADAME DE LOZANO has the honour to announce that her annual MATINEE MUSICALE will take place, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on MONDAY, the 26th INSTANT, to commence at two o'clock. In compliance with the general wish, Madame de Lozano will also sing some of the most celebrated SPANISH SONGS. Her programme will be short and select, to render it worthy of the high patronage she has hitherto enjoyed. Tickets and Programmes to be had at Madame de Lozano's, 43, Great Portland-street, and at the principal Music-sellers.

MR. HAUSMANN'S SOIREE MUSICALE will take place at the PRINCESS'S CONCERT-ROOM, on WEDNESDAY next, June 28th, on which occasion he will be assisted by Mme. Ducloux, Mlle. E. Lucombe, the Misses Williams, Miss Bassano, Messrs. Lockey, Molique, Delchmann, Piatti, Pratten, Hill, Thomas, and the celebrated singer, Herr Becher, from Vienna. Tickets to be had of the principal Music-sellers, and of Mr. Hausmann, 28, Southampton-street, Strand.

MR. JULIAN ADAMS'S CHAMBER CONCERTS for the performance of CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTE MUSIC and Chamber Compositions. The Nobility, Gentry, and Subscribers are respectfully informed that the third and last Concert of the present series will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY Evening next, June 28th, on which occasion Mr. Adams will perform on the Piano-forte a new Fantasia of his own composition, a Trio by Reissiger, a new Quintet by Spohr, and Thalberg's Fantasia on airs from "Norma," assisted by Mr. Gerhard Taylor, Sign. Giulio Regondi, the Brothers George and Violin Collins, Herr Kliegh, &c. Vocalists, Miss Ellen Gagan, Mary Flower, Mlle. Ricci, Miss Williams, Mr. T. Wir services. Conductor, Sir Henry R. Bishop, Fort. Music, Oxon.—\* \* \* \* \* GRAND BALLS will be given in the Town Hall on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 3rd, and THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 6th.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Visitors are admitted WITHOUT CHARGE, on the payment of SIXPENCE each on MONDAYS, and of ONE SHILLING each on the four following days. Children under twelve years of age, on the payment of SIXPENCE each, on all days, except those of Promenades. By Order of the Council, D. W. MITCHELL, Sec.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—PARIS.—In addition to the numerous attractions of this Establishment now exhibiting (Day and Evening), a new Grand PANORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, as seen from a balloon suspended over the Gardens of the Tuilleries, comprising 46,000 square feet, produced under the direction of Mr. William Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Dawson, from drawings taken expressly in 1846.—Open from ten till six, and from seven till eleven o'clock. Music from Two till Five, and during the Evening. Admission, 2s.; Children and Schools, half-price. Caverns, 1s.

MODELS OF THE TABERNACLE AND CAMP OF ISRAEL, by the Rev. R. W. HARTSHORN, are NOW EXHIBITING at No. 393, STRAND, twelve doors west of Exeter Hall. The beautiful Landscape Model covers a space of 84 square feet, representing the Encampment on the Plains of Moab, View of the Dead Sea and River Jordan. The Model of the Tabernacle is one-eighth part of the size of the sacred original, in which every fabric and material corresponds precisely with those described in Holy Writ.—Admission, 1s. Open from 11 till dusk.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 27.—GRAND MATINEE, at Three o'clock, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartet, B flat, No. 78, Haydn; Quintet, in A, Op. 18, Mendelssohn; Sonata, A flat (Allegro), Weber; Solo, Violoncello, Schubert; Selections from various Quartets; Largo, No. 79, Haydn; Canzonetto, Op. 12, Mendelssohn; Presto, No. 8, Op. 58, Beethoven, interspersed with Vocal Music, sung by Madame Viardot Garcia and Mlle. de Mendi.—Instrumentalists: Molique, Salomon, Hermann, Deloffre, Hill, Mellon, and Piatti. Pianiste, Halle. Accompanist, Benedict. Members, on payment at the door, can introduce Visitors. Tickets for strangers, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of CHAMBER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street. JOHN ELLA, Director.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY IN EUROPE.—THE CHINESE JUNK, "KEYING," is now open for exhibition, in the EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the Brunswick Pier, and Railway Terminus, Blackwall. Admission, HALF-A-CROWN. Junk Tickets, including fare and admission, are issued at all the Stations of the Blackwall and Easton Counties Railways. Conveyance also by steam-boat from all the Piers between Hungerford Market and Woolwich. Catalogues obtainable only on board, price 6d.

THE NEW WOOL PIECE.—Nature reflected in Variegated Wool.—HALL'S GERMAN WOOL MODEL LANDSCAPE IS NOW OPEN, from Ten till Dusk, at 463, New Oxford-street. Admission, Sixpence. This original and entirely new mode of employing the Germ in Wool has been seen with surprise and delight by some thousands of persons of cultivated taste, and complimented as a really elegant and highly-finished artistic production, opening quite a new field for the display and interest with the German Wool. The Model is a fine test in length. The seven, "Midsummer." The press, including the "Times," has spoken most strongly in commendation of this new Model Landscape. Some of Miss Linwood's intimate acquaintances have said, that had Miss Linwood been living, she would have been much gratified to have seen this "perfect reflection of nature" with German Wool.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—First Exhibition of Important and Novel Experiments in ELECTRICITY, by Isham Bage, Esq., illustrating the Phenomena of Thunderstorms and the Cause of Lightning, in a series of Lectures, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Two o'clock, and in the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Nine o'clock. POPULAR LECTURES by Dr. Ryan and Dr. Bechhoff, on the DYNAMO-ELECTRIC and the new DISSOLVING VIEWS, which, with the CHIROMATROPE and MICROSCOPE, are shown on the large disc. Experiments with the DIVER and DIVING-BELL. New Machinery and Models Described. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—Boz's description of JUBA, fully confirmed by Public Opinion and the Press. Re-engagement of Mr. Pella Company of Serenaders, including the Inimitable JUBA. First Appearance of Mr. Barry, the celebrated Clown; and Re-engagement of the English and French Equestrian Corps. Vocal Concert, including Mr. J. W. Sharp and an unrivalled Band, under the direction of Herr Redl. Gigantic view of Constantinople, with Fireworks by Darby. Open every evening except Saturday. Private Boxes may be had of Mr. Mitchell, Bond-street, and at the Gardens. Admission, Half-a-Crown.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Attraction Unprecedented.—Every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.—View of Rome—Promenade Concerts, Vocal and Instrumental, conducted by Mons. JULIEN, whose splendid Band of Solo Performers includes Messrs. Baker, Barret, Bauman, George, and Violin Collins, Cluff, Collinet, Koenig, Lazarus, Richardson, Sonnenberg, &c.—Two Solos each Evening.—Mlle. LOVARNY and Miss HUDDART will sing three songs and a duet during the Concert.—Also to be seen during the day, the extensive Menagerie—Shakespeare's House—The Magic Bridge—Chinese Pagoda—and other novelties, the whole concluding with a magnificent and not-to-be-rivalled Display of Fireworks, representing the Granddied in the new DISSOLVING VIEWS, which, with the CHIROMATROPE and MICROSCOPE, are shown on the large disc. Experiments with the DIVER and DIVING-BELL. New Machinery and Models Described. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

CREMORNE.—MONDAY, JUNE 26th, LIEUT. GALE will make another Ascent in the Royal Cremorne Balloon, taking with him Three Parachutes and three Monkeys, in order to illustrate the principles on which German Cooking and Hampton constructed their Parachutes. Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Laurent's Band of 50 Performers. Bal d'Ete. Brilliant success of the New Grand Ballet founded on the story of Telemachus in the Isle of Calypso, with entire new Scenery, Costumes, and Apparatus; in addition to novel Pyrotechnic and Hydraulic Effects. G and Illuminated Pagoda, Orchestra, and Monstrous Platform for Dancing. Illuminated Arcaded Grove. Gigantic Firework Temple, and brilliant Pyrotechnic display by Mortmain. Tyrolean Brass Band. Wonderful Performances of the Silvain Family. Switzerland by Moonlight. The New Magnificent Suspension Bridge. Gipsy's Home. Swiss Cottage and River Esplanade, &c.—Doors open at 2. Admission, 1s.—On Saturday the Gardens are open for tavern purposes.—N.B. Laurent's Band on Saturday Evenings at the Casino as usual.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.  
VIEW OF EDINBURGH, GRATIS.  
On SATURDAY, July 8th, 1848, will be published a  
DOUBLE NUMBER  
OF THE  
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.  
On the same day will be given the  
VIEW OF EDINBURGH;  
Printed uniformly with the View of Paris.

This Double Number will also contain a HISTORY of the REVOLUTIONS in EUROPE, to the end of June, 1848, with many Engravings. This Number will also contain the Title, Index, &c., to Vol. XII., and an Historical Key to the View of Edinburgh.

PRICE OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER,  
ONE SHILLING.  
With the VIEW OF EDINBURGH, on a separate large sheet, GRATIS.

N.B.—The two Numbers, as well as the Print, will be stamped to go free to all parts of the country.

COVENTRY SHOW FAIR, 1848.  
On Saturday, July 1st, 1848,  
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS  
Will contain a Series of Interesting Illustrations of the  
GODIVA PROCESSION AND ANCIENT CEREMONY;  
With other curious  
SKETCHES FROM COVENTRY FAIR.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.  
SUNDAY, June 25.—First Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 26.—The Sun rises at 3h. 47m., and sets at 8h. 18m.  
TUESDAY, 27.—The length of the day is 16h. 31m.; its decrease since the longest day is one minute.  
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.  
THURSDAY, 29.—St. Peter's Day. Jupiter sets at 9h. 22m. P.M.  
FRIDAY, 30.—New Moon at 10h. 19m. P.M.  
SATURDAY, July 1.—Mercury sets at 9h. 19m. P.M.; Mars sets at 10h. 9m. P.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24.  
Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday  
M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A  
h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m  
8 5 | 8 35 | 9 15 | 9 45 | 10 20 | 10 55 | 11 25 | 11 55 | 12 30 | 1 00 | 1 30 | 1 57 | 2 25 | 2 52 | 3 19

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
"Hoaxton."—Your bill is not drawn in proper form.  
"F. J."—Apply respecting the copy of the Bible in question to Mr. Lumley, bookseller, 56, Chancery-lane.  
"A. B. C. D."—Edinburgh, may find a memoir of Napier, of Merchiston, with an engraving of the celebrated "Bones," in the "Penny Cyclopaedia."  
"G. S."—Stafford.—Declined.  
"B. D."—A name can only legally be taken by Act of Parliament. To become F.S.A., it is requisite to procure the recommendations of two Fellows of the Society.  
"C. H. G. L."—We cannot promise to adopt your suggestion.  
"Father."—Interest with the Admiralty.  
"An Admirer and Subscriber."—Impressions of the Engraving in question cannot, at present, be had apart from our Journal. The "History of Wood Engraving," just published at our office, contains beautifully printed impressions of some of the finest illustrations which have appeared in this paper.  
"Julia B."—The Chinese Junk is not exhibited on Sundays.  
"M. K."—Nevin, has, probably, not seen the "Manual of Oil-Painting," which, though small, contains much information. If, however, this be not sufficient, "M. K." should procure the American work from which the above Manual has been condensed.  
"Civilian."—Consult the "Army List," 1815, at the British Museum; or, probably, at the Library of the United Service Museum. The five other questions, evidently sent by "Civilian," though under different signatures, we must decline to answer.  
"A Reader."—Forbes.—"Anthrophophagus" (a Correspondent) states the derivation of "Cannibal" to be simple—*cannav* a reed or bamboo, and *Balla* I huri; then to Gracise the word, *kavviba* I huri a spear—*savages* being generally mounted on bamboo. *Savages*, like *civilians*, generally kill before they cook.  
"Beta" is thanked. We have not room to insert the translation.  
"T. X. M."—Evening dress, with white or plain black cravat, is the admissible opera costume.  
"Percunator."—The term "aesthetic" is applied to a philosophical theory of the beautiful in Poetry and the Fine Arts; it denotes, in the parlance of the day, "high art." "Adelphi" is Greek for "brothers" the Adelphi, in the Strand, was built by the brothers John, Robert, James, and William Adam.

"J. F." Bilston; "A Constant Reader I. K.;" "J. G.," Cheltenham; "A Constant Reader and Subscriber," Congleton.—Mr. Hine, architect, Nottingham, is about to issue, through a London publisher, a work on "Cottages for Agricultural Districts," with a few of the best of the designs that were submitted to the Society of Arts in the late competition. With regard to the cost of the cottages designed by Mr. Hine, and engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of June 17, much will depend upon the locality; but where bricks are of an average price it will not exceed £300. Mr. Hine estimated them, supposing them to be erected in his own neighbourhood (Nottingham), at £285 the pair.  
"mpesBorepos;" "A Constant Reader," "A Catholic Subscriber," Hertford; "H. P.," are thanked for their suggestions.  
"Wellensii" is mistaken. The notorious Thomas Paine died near New Rochelle, in 1809. The handbill in question is a political squib.  
"M. G. B."—Miss Clara Webster died on Tuesday, December 17, 1844, from the effects of the accident on the previous Saturday.  
"A Constant Reader," Chester.—Mr. Sheil was Counsel for Mr. John O'Connell, at the State Trials, in 1844. It is not requisite to obtain a magistrate's permission for a Retail Beer License.  
"H. J.," Cambridge.—A marriage solemnized without the provisions you state would be illegal.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.—On Saturday, July 8, we shall present our Subscribers with a series of beautiful illustrations of the QUEEN'S STATE BALL, at Buckingham Palace, on July 5, from sketches taken by express permission of Her Majesty.  
\* \* \* \* \* The Completion of the Review of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's New Work is unavoidably deferred.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.  
LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1848.

The arrival of Calcutta news to the 8th of May puts the public in possession of the particulars of the threatened renewal of the war in the Punjab. It was expected, after the summary chastisement inflicted upon the Sikhs by the victories of Moodkee, Aliwal, and Sohraon, that during the present generation, at least, we should hear no more of any great difficulties in that quarter; but it appears that the Sikhs are not yet sufficiently convinced of the invincibility of our arms, and of our determination to keep India quiet. They are still intriguing against British supremacy; and still, as it would appear, indulge in the belief that we may be driven from India. The district of Moulton has been the scene of a new intrigue and outbreak. The Viceroy, Dewan Moolraj, was confirmed, or rather left in power by Lord Hardinge, after the campaign of the Sutlej; but as the administrative reforms carried on by Col. Lawrence in the other portions of the Sikh territory rendered it necessary to establish uniformity in this district as well as the rest, a negotiation was entered into, and amicably concluded with this ruler, for the peaceable absorption of Moulton into the general system of the Punjab. Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson were deputed, on the part of the Indian Government, to proceed to Moulton to carry the treaty into effect, and left Lahore for that purpose with an escort of three hundred Sikh troops. The day after their arrival they were attacked by the Moultonese; their escort proved faithless, and turned against them, and both were murdered. Sir Frederick Currie, the resident at Lahore, at first imagined that the murder was the result of individual fanaticism; but, on receiving fuller information, he came to the conclusion that it was the preconcerted signal for a general rising of the Sikhs in Moulton, under their Viceroy, Dewan Moolraj, against the British. He has since taken his measures accordingly; and we may expect by the next arrival, or as soon as the hot season in India shall have allowed the troops to advance with impunity, to hear of a renewal of hostilities with one portion of the Sikhs of the Punjab, occupying a fortress hitherto deemed to be impregnable. There can be no doubt that our arms will be once more successful; but it is fearful to contemplate at what a cost of life to them, and to us, the victory may have to be purchased.

A SUBJECT which has been this week brought prominently before the public has set us thinking upon the topic of FAMILY EDUCATION. There has been a fair or festival—one of the fancy sales which we get up in England in the fine weather to benefit almost every kind of public undertaking (there were splendid bazaars even to abolish the Corn Laws)—held in aid of the Institution for "Aged and Decayed Governesses." The Royal Old Hospital at Chelsea was the locale selected for the Exhibition; and the patronesses of our modern teachers took up their position of benevolence upon the ancient vantage-ground of the charity of Nelly Gwynne!

We were glad, glad heartily, to see, in the advertisement of this celebration, the name of our gracious Sovereign heading a Royal and noble array of sympathisers, and giving practical encouragement to a very benevolent intention, to a truly worthy and claimful institution of public relief. We thought it honourable, too, that men of rare genius in the arts should have contributed their productions to the sale; and that generous ladies should have bestowed their accomplishments, for the poor's sake, on gentle labours of love. All this spoke, and speaks, told, and must tell, in favour of the heart's influence on our social system, and we applaud it accordingly; but the very existence of this institution for "Aged and Decayed Governesses" (which being existent we are warmly anxious to support) suggested to our minds far higher considerations of domestic polity, and pointed to a strong necessity for a more liberal and enlightened system of legislation in those homes where we are our own lawgivers.

We cannot prevent the Governess from growing "aged;" but, in a worldly sense, we need not permit her to "decay;" and we might have a perfected system, instead of an annual Charity, in her favour.

Let us see what is the true social position of the Governess; how she lays the foundation—directs the superstructure—and frequently completes and adorns the entire edifice of Family Education.

What is a Governess? A creature called by destiny to create the largest amount of active benefit with the smallest modicum of returned reward. It is a *sine qua non* that she should come to you poor; if she were not needy she would not come to you at all. She must be fit for you before you take her. To be that, she must have been born in civilisation, and bred in accomplishment; she must have enjoyed, herself, that luxury of cultivation which you send for her to purchase; she must have been, in a measure, as good as you are. A blow of misfortune, then, must have struck her below your level—she is a mental sufferer by the contrast. She comes to you dependent; and, what seems odd and anomalous is, that society generally labours to fasten the sense of that feeling of dependence most acutely upon those who have to instil into its younger branches principles and instincts the exact reverse of what is abject, or fawning, or low, or miserable, or mean. You are asking your slave to teach your children to be free!

Another evil is that she does not, in a free sense, partake of your society; no matter how well-born, highly-cultivated, extensively accomplished, or capable of adorning it. You will say there are conventional reasons for this. Such reasons do exist; but all that can be said for them is that they should not! What right have you to inflict upon the gentle and industrious instructress of your children a proscribed destiny? Why debar her from fair communion with the world—from the hope of love—the chances of marriage—the blessings of an honourable maternity—and the joy, at some future day, of making her own children as good, as wise, as disciplined, and as happy, as she is trying to make yours? You forget what you owe her. You lose sight of what you have trusted her with. Remember that she is the GOVERNESS of your intellectual home—the arbitress (under Heaven) of the mental destinies of your offspring; the mistress, under a power delegated by yourself—the mistress of your Family Education. Does it not then strike you that you have delegated to her too much moral power to afford to expose her



either by contempt, neglect, or persecution in the unevenly balanced social scale? It cannot be right or wise that *hers* should be at once the most important and most despised of the domestic classes which fill the measure of an English home.

It is very clear, then, that you ought to seek to elevate, rather than depress her in the social scale, if you place any sincere value upon the blessings of Family Education. Give her as much companionship with your guests and acquaintances as is compatible with her duties to her charge. Do not banish her from the domestic affections; and if you feel a parting sorrow, let it at least not be a corrupt and selfish one, if she should happen to marry from your home. Keep an acquaintance with her, after you have done with her; and let your children cherish friendship for her in life, after the world has emancipated them from her authority. Never let her approach destitution, and then you will not require an annual fancy fair for its relief. Establish some system of providence for those who are destined to go single to the grave; and when you have done this, you will have accomplished a grand, a noble, and a necessary reform—a reform in the condition, prospects, and happiness of those whom you entrust with your Family Education.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

**STATE OF IRELAND.**—Earl FITZWILLIAM moved resolutions approving of the wisdom, energy, and prudence of the Irish Executive during the recent period of difficulty; also expressing regret at the continuance of distress in Ireland, and at the little benefit derived from the measures of relief passed last session; and declaring it the opinion of the House that further measures were requisite to remedy the evils and develop the resources of that country. The noble Earl also moved the presentation of an address to her Majesty founded on those resolutions.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

**DERRY ELECTION.**—Sir J. PARKINGTON moved the issuing of a writ for the borough of Derry, vacant by the election of Mr. Strutt and the Hon. Leveson Gower having been declared void.—Sir R. PEEL opposed the motion; and the House, on a division, passed the motion by a majority of 112 to 97.

### SUGAR DUTIES.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. P. W. MILES, who supported the amendment.

**IRELAND.**—From the proceedings at a meeting of the Irish Confederation held in Dublin on Wednesday, it would appear (though the matter is not quite settled yet) that Mr. John O'Connell intended to retire from public life rather than accede to the constitution of the proposed Repeal League to be formed out of the Repeal Association and Confederation. The Confederation, in anticipation of the formation of the Irish League, adjourned *sine die*, giving power to a council of twenty-one to conduct the affairs of the Confederation until the Irish League be formed.

**FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.**—On Thursday evening, the bakers throughout the metropolis lowered the price of the 4lbs. loaf one halfpenny.—Those at the west-end now only charge 7d. for the best quality; the second-rate 6d. and 5½d. Many, however, in populous districts, are selling it at 5d., weighed on delivery.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

It has been agreed to by the National Assembly that the bureaux commence the discussion on the Constitution on Monday next. No public sitting will take place on that day, nor on the succeeding one, as some changes are to be then effected in the internal arrangements of the Chamber.

The Marquis of Normanby and the entire staff of the British Embassy, *en grande tenue*, were received by the Executive Government at the Luxembourg on Thursday last.

Letters from Gneret, in the department of the Creuse, dated the 19th instant, state that the number of killed in the late collision between the troops and the peasants amounts to twenty-two. The hospitals are filled with the wounded.

**DUEL.**—In consequence of some observations made upon Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte by Captain Goudchaux, of the Republican Guard, the latter was challenged by M. Napoleon Bertrand. The parties met on Wednesday, and fought with sabres. Captain Goudchaux was severely wounded in the forehead.

#### SICILY.

The following is the draught of the Constitution which has just been presented to the Chambers:—

"The Roman Catholic religion is declared to be the religion of the State, to the exclusion of all others. The King shall be obliged to profess that religion; and should he change it, he is to be considered as having forfeited his throne. The King of Sicily shall not wear any other crown. The sovereignty of the nation is to reside in three distinct powers—legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is to be fixed in the Parliament exclusively. The Parliament to be composed of two chambers, the Peers and Commons. The number of Peers is fixed at 120. The number of the Commons is to be regulated by an electoral law. The Parliament will assemble at Palermo on the 12th of every January. The King may convoke a Parliament for extraordinary occasions. Every Parliamentary session to last three months. The King may dissolve the Parliament; but the members of the Parliament so dissolved may be re-elected. In case of such dissolution, the King shall be bound to summon a new Parliament within six months. The power to propose new laws is to belong to either Chamber. The National Guard is an institution essentially constitutional. It is to be organised by a special law. The freedom of speech and of the press is secured by law. The abuse of this right to be punished by a special law."

## FIRST REPORT ON COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

The Secret Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the recent Commercial Distress, and how far it has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank notes payable on demand, and who were empowered to report from time to time to the House, have taken the subject fully into their consideration, and have agreed upon a report, in which they stated that, having concluded their investigation so far as relates to England, they have thought it advisable to report to the House their opinion on this branch of the subject, together with the evidence.

To complete the labour entrusted to them, they observe that the inquiry must be extended to Scotland and Ireland, and they will proceed on this duty without delay.

After stating the nature of the evidence given, the report observes that there has been a general concurrence of opinion amongst the witnesses examined, that the primary cause of the distress was the deficient harvest, especially of the potato crop, in the year 1846, and the necessity of providing the means of payment in the year 1847 for the unprecedented importations of various descriptions of food which took place in that year.

Among other causes, the deficient supply of cotton, the diversion of capital from its ordinary employment in commercial transactions to the construction of railroads, the undue extension of credit, especially in our transactions with the East, and exaggerated expectations of enlarged trade, have been stated, by some of the witnesses, as having contributed to the same result, and the committee see no reason to doubt that these causes have, in different degrees, in different parts of the country, produced the effect thus ascribed to them.

The committee observes, with respect to the period of the Commercial Distress in the Metropolis, that "the feeling of alarm which prevailed appears to have been immediately removed by the issue of the letter addressed to the Bank of England, on the 25th October, by the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

"The issue of that letter was, no doubt, an extraordinary exercise of power on the part of the Government; but the House has decided that, in the peculiar circumstances of the period, they were justified in taking that step. It will be seen from the evidence of Mr. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank in 1844, that the possibility of circumstances arising, in which some extraordinary measures might be called for in consequence of a state of monetary crisis, was not unforeseen by the Government at the time when the Act of 1844 was passed.

"The evidence which has been given as to the effects of the Act of 1844 has been contradictory. Its beneficial effects, as regards the issues of the country banks, have been admitted by many of the witnesses; and although some have suggested an alteration of its provisions, very few have contested the general principles on which it is founded.

"Your committee have had under their consideration, whether it is advisable that powers should be conferred by law upon the Government, to enable them to meet the occurrence of any circumstances which may call for extraordinary interference; but they have come to the conclusion that, looking to the impossibility of foreseeing what the precise character of the circumstances may be, and also what may be the measure best calculated to meet them, it is more expedient to leave to those with whom the responsibility of the Government may rest at the time, to adopt such measures as may appear to them best suited for the emergency.

"Your committee, therefore, after a careful review of all the evidence, are of opinion that it is not expedient to make any alteration in the Bank Act of 1844.

**RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.**—Since Lord Ashley's motion relative to the condition of the juvenile poor of the metropolis was brought before the House of Commons on the 6th instant, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been pleased to make a donation of £100 in aid of the funds of the Ragged School Union.

**HER MAJESTY'S ACCESSION TO THE THRONE.**—On Tuesday, in celebration of the anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne, the fleet in commission at the home ports were dressed in colours as on all Royal occasions, and at noon fired salutes of 21 guns each. The various port batteries also fired Royal salutes.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**ARCHITECTS', & C. ANNUITY AND REVERSIONARY INTEREST COMPANY.**—The first general meeting of proprietors was held on Monday, at the offices in Lombard-street. Mr. Smirke presided. The meeting was called in compliance with the act of settlement, which provided that a general meeting should be held in the month of June. It was stated that the society had been established in March last, since which time 87 life policies had been issued, and assurances effected to the amount of 370. The statement of accounts was postponed until the next meeting. A complimentary vote to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

**CITY OF LONDON COMMISSION OF SEWERS.**—On Tuesday a Court of Sewers was held at Guildhall, Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. The business of the day was confined to receiving tenders for contracts, and hearing read the reports of the nuisance inspectors. One of the latter contained a detailed refutation of Mr. Charles Cochrane's charges against the commissioners, with regard to the existing nuisances in certain specified localities, from which it appeared that considerable exaggerations had been indulged in by the antagonists of the City of London Commission. The contract for making sewers in the neighbourhood of the Minories was given to Mr. Crooks, whose estimate was nearly three thousand pounds below that of the highest tender. His amount was £3869.

**THE SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The exhibition of the fruits and flowers by the candidates for the prizes distributed by this society was held on Tuesday in the grounds of the Surrey Zoological Gardens. They were, as usual, displayed beneath large marquees, arranged and classified with great care. The collection was a very superb one, perhaps the best which has been exhibited under the auspices of this society. There was a great deal of company, and the promenade was enlivened by the band of musicians under the arrangement of the conductor M. Jullien. A great many medals were awarded. The gold Adelaide medal, for the best collection of miscellaneous plants (not orchideous), was won by Mr. Pawley; and the large silver medal for pelargoniums by Mr. E. Beck.

**EAST INDIA HOUSE.**—The Quarterly General Court was held on Tuesday; Sir J. H. Lushington in the chair. The chairman stated, in answer to Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., that no official communication had been received from India relative to the death of the Rajah of Sattara, beyond the announcement of the fact. And in answer to Mr. Sullivan, he said that the East India Company did intend to take some active means for the promotion of railways in India, and had granted an extension of time to the Bombay Company of four months to pay their deposit of £30,000. Some petitions were presented against idol worship in India.

**DRESSMAKERS' AND MILLINERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—A public meeting to form an institution in furtherance of the above object was held on Wednesday in Willis's-rooms, King-street, St. James's. Lord Ashley presided. The Duke of Argyll moved the first resolution, which expressed the approbation of the meeting of the measures of those who were engaged in the establishment of the institution. Dr. Brewster seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The Earl of Arundel and Surrey then moved and Mr. Owen seconded a resolution, setting forth the advantages which were to be derived from such an institution as was proposed by the particular class in question. The resolution was carried unanimously, as were others, appointing ladies' and gentlemen's committees to draw up the rules of the proposed institution, and giving thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who had assisted in its promotion. Mr. Field then read an address to Lord Ashley from a body of milliners, soliciting his Lordship's assistance and influence with her Majesty in obtaining support for the profession, and a share of that patronage which was at present enjoyed by foreigners. The usual complimentary vote to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS.**—An examination of the large boys' school (in connexion with the British and Foreign School Society) in Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, took place on Wednesday. The number of boys was about 250, and the large school-room was crowded with visitors. In this school a most successful attempt has been made to quit the beaten track in which so-called education is so much made to run; and the pleasing intelligent look of the boys, the readiness of their answers, and the exactness of their discipline, are in the highest degree creditable to their active and enlightened master, Mr. Holmes. Besides the ordinary exercises of reading, writing, spelling, &c., in which the boys acquitted themselves most satisfactorily, the classes were examined by their respective monitors in botany, in mental arithmetic, and in many other subjects calculated to awaken their mental powers generally and specially. Their answers in mental arithmetic were remarkably accurate and ready. They seemed perfectly familiar with both the theory and methods of working fractions and all lower rules, and answered questions that would have puzzled a good many of their visitors. Dr. Hodgson, of Manchester, occupied the chair on the occasion, and at the request of the master he examined the class that sat next to him on the grammatical and logical construction of a passage which he took at random from a book which lay before him. The replies of the boys proved that they were acquainted, not only with the rules of grammar, but with the elementary principles of logic.

**ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL, RICHMOND.**—The annual examination of this excellent institution took place on Tuesday last, in the presence of the Right Hon. Earl Manservants, President; Vice-Admiral Lord W. Fitzroy, Sir Henry Baker, Bart., Countess Manservants, Lady Fitzroy, Ladies Baker, Phipps, &c., and the gentry of the district. The pupils, 82 in number, were examined in history, geography, geometry, French, and drawing, principally by the Rev. J. Hales, minister of the parish, and acquitted themselves with great credit to their teachers. But one of the most striking features of the examination consisted in the performance of the musical classes, under the direction of Mr. W. C. Selle, illustrating the results of a system of simultaneous musical tuition invented by that gentleman, which has been attended with the most pleasing results. About 40 young ladies, after having passed through a rigorous examination on the theory of musical composition, proceeded to its practice, and performed in class with remarkable precision and neatness of execution, from the works of Osborne, Handel, Mendelssohn, Mozart, and Czerny. After short addresses from the Rev. J. Hales and the Hon. Captain Maude, the proceedings terminated with prayer.

**ASYLUM FOR AGED FREEMASONS.**—The thirteenth annual festival, in aid of the funds of the Asylum for aged Freemasons, took place on Wednesday evening at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. The object of the contemplated asylum is to provide that shelter and support in his latter days for the worthy, aged, and decayed Freemason, which nearly all other classes have already done for those connected with their happier hours, and dependent on their benevolence. About 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Hon. Col. George Anson, M.P., took the chair. The company, after enjoying the pleasure of a concert upstairs, separated at a late hour, highly gratified with the evening's entertainment.

**RAGGED SCHOOLS.**—On Wednesday afternoon the second annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Ragged School Established in Grotto-passage, High-street, Marylebone, was held at the Literary Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-square, and was attended by a large number of the neighbouring gentry. Lord Ashley, M.P., took the chair, and said he had no doubt whatever that ragged schools would soon receive Government aid. (Hear, hear.) From what had passed in the House of Commons, and from private communications he had had with Government, he knew that a certain number of those poor, destitute, and helpless children who had obtained certificates of good conduct at the schools, and were qualified by a certain amount of education, would be transplanted to a soil where they might industriously, honestly, and happily pass the remainder of their days. (Hear, hear.) Sir George Grey, the Colonial Secretary, said to him (Lord Ashley) a few days ago, "If you take care to attend to the moral training of those children, imbue them with religious principles, and give them a knowledge of some industrial occupation so as to fit them for labour, then I do not hesitate to assert that the means at the disposal of Government will be employed to convey them to the British possessions abroad." The report was read and adopted, and the meeting separated.

**INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR BUILDING, ENLARGING, AND REPAIRING CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.**—On Tuesday the Society held its regular meeting at their chambers, No. 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, when the Lord Bishop of London took the chair; and among the members present were the Bishops of Bangor, Gloucester and Bristol, and Norwich; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.; the Hon. Rev. C. L. Courtenay; the Ven. Archdeacon Jones; the Rev. Dr. Spry; Dr. Wordsworth; H. H. Norris and J. Jennings; Joshua Watson, Esq.; C. F. Barneval, Esq.; H. J. Barnard, Esq.; James Cocks, Esq.; A. Powell, Esq. The meeting commenced business by issuing orders for the payment of grants, amounting to nearly £3000, voted previously, to twelve parishes, for the building of five new churches, and the enlargement of seven other churches or chapels. The committee then voted fresh grants of money to twelve other parishes or districts, for the erection of six additional churches; the rebuilding, with enlargement, of three existing churches; and the increase of accommodation, by various means, in three others; and we insert some interesting information with regard to some of the places assisted. The proposed new churches are intended to be erected in the following districts; viz. St. James's, Devonport, one of the new districts constituted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the populous parish of Stoke Damerel, with 5500 inhabitants. It comprises the poorest part of Morrice Town; the population increases rapidly, chiefly in consequence of the establishment of new docks for the accommodation of war steamers and the formation of a railroad. The greater part of these people do not attend any place of worship, and live as practical heathens. Numbers of their children are unbaptized, and are growing up without any sort of useful education. Thorpe (the next in rotation) is a hamlet adjoining the city of Norwich, with a population of fifteen hundred persons. Shewen is a new district formed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the parish of Cadorton, near Neath, in Glamorganshire, with a population of 2250 inhabitants. Headlington Quarry, situated near Oxford. Next, a district in the parish of Deal, containing two thousand five hundred inhabitants, very many of whom are mariners. And, lastly, the newly-constituted district of St. Luke, in the island of Jersey, containing a population of 3210 persons. The churches to be rebuilt are—at Foulness Island, near Rochford, Essex, the present church of which parish is built of wood. The other two are at Llanfairfechan, near Bangor, North Wales; and at Wolsingham, in the county of Durham. These churches are all in a very dilapidated condition. The churches to be enlarged, &c., are, at Redbourne, near St. Albans; Bywell, St. Peter's, near Gateshead (Yorkshire); and Leigh, near Reigate. By means of the above works, to which the incorporated society has thus contributed, upwards of 3500 sittings will be obtained, all of which are for the use of the poor, "free and unappropriated," and of these sittings no less than 1036 will be for children.

## IRELAND.

**THE REPEAL MOVEMENT.**—The formation of clubs throughout Dublin and the provinces is progressing rapidly. In Dublin alone there are no less than 40 clubs, each composed of 300 members, making in the aggregate 12,000 men.

All the Dublin Confederate Clubs are to hold an open air meeting on Sunday (to-morrow), at Donnybrook-green.

Lord French has come out as a thorough advocate of the proposed union of Young and Old Ireland. A letter from that nobleman, who has been heretofore a decided "Moral Force" man, appears in the *Freeman's Journal*. His Lordship thus concludes:—"The voice of the country seems to demand this union; and I concur in the general expectation that the proposed 'Irish League' will demonstrate with firmness and dignity, that the Irish people fully understand the value of their constitutional rights, and that they are resolved to vindicate those rights against infringement."

**ELECTIONS IN TIPPERARY.**—We believe that a larger number of persons have been this year ejected than within any similar period within the oldest remembrance. In this county the number never reached half the amount it has arrived at within the last twelve months. Almost daily the sheriff, or his deputy, is engaged in the sad and melancholy work of levelling the houses of the rural population, who have no resource except the workhouse—not even the workhouse in many unions now, as, with few exceptions, all those institutions are densely crowded. During the present week the deputy-sheriff was engaged in Borrisokane, Portlough, &c. On Wednesday he ejected ten families from a place called Belleen; and it is stated that he has several other similar calls for the ensuing week.

## PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

### CHAPTER VI.—LONDON PIC-NIC PARTIES.

OUR Londoners, besides being the first business people in the world, are dear lovers of holidays at such "times and seasons" as when they can, without much inconvenience, lay aside the graver considerations of money-making. Whether it be the gay party in the chesnut avenues of Bushy Park, under whose shade our artist has pictured them, or the merrier group which that prince of humourists—Phiz—has portrayed in our page as having landed from their wherry upon one of the swan-haunted aits, beside the Thames, the same good-nature will be found amongst them all. You would scarcely believe that it could be the same Figgins, who so narrowly scanned your banking account the other day, that was there seated on the green-sward, drinking to everything and everybody in sparkling champagne. And you would almost doubt your eyes when you looked upon that laughter-loving young lady who was so ready to sing or play whatever you pleased to request; for you can scarcely conceive that she is the same stately Juliet, whom the other night it was so difficult to persuade to strike a note. Buckle, who belongs to the City Artillery Band, and who has received no end of petitions, both by post and hand, from numerous old ladies in the vicinity of Finsbury-square, begging of him to blow his bugle in a lower key, here resolves to awaken every land and water-nymph with his echoes; but lo! not a note is heard, for some wag in the party has thrust a napkin inside the instrument. Buckle at first grows red with anger, but finding the laugh from all sides against him, he at last joins in it. Jones, who has been on the Continent, and cultivated a pair of moustachios, to give him a Frenchified look, seats himself on the hamper, as he says, to be our "over-looker," when two of the mischievous youths, encouraged by the sly look of their elder sister, draw away the seat, and Jones finds himself anchored in a pigeon-pie, with his feet stranded among no end of glasses and bottles. At this, Simpkins, who is a wealthy printer, laughs from under the umbrella he has put up to keep the heat off, and exclaims that "Jones is only distributing his pie;" but the joke—which would have told well in the office—is lost upon the majority. Clarkson, who has been head cashier in a banking establishment for a quarter of a century, and who can tell a light sovereign or a bad shilling in the dark, and is a kind of "juvenile antique," has retired under the spreading boughs with Jimima, and you may guess the tenor of his thoughts, when on his return he proposes, "All the single married, and the married happy;" and he becomes all at once smitten with the statistics of house-keeping, and thinks lodgings after all very uncomfortable—a strange discovery to make all at once, and after the lapse of thirty years spent in the same apartments. But Jimima wears that pink bonnet somewhat jauntily, and for the life of him Clarkson cannot take his eyes from it. He has told Buckle that he thinks he shall leave off taking snuff.

It is marvellous what havoc pretty faces, seen amid fluttering leaves, and in the open sunshine, make amongst our hard-headed money-getting citizens: the consequence arising from a pic-nic party has before now awakened the solemn slumber of Lombard-street, and the enquiry on Change all next day has been the reason why so-and-so has drawn so large an amount of his banker. The whole calculations of long years, devoted to celibacy, by those sworn never to take the vow matrimonial, have been upset between London and Bushy Park; and this we whisper only into the ears of match-making mothers, who find it difficult to catch shy suitors for their daughters—to try a pic-nic party, on a handsome scale, in some such rural spots as those given in our engravings. The very whispering of the leaves does half the business; there is a kind of "haste and marry me" in the singing of the birds, and it is so natural for the young couple to say, "Isn't that delicious?" and "Oh, how sweet!" If very bashful, plant them close beside the edge of the water, and there they can look down at each other's shadows until they get used to it; it is excellent practice, and depend upon it, that from the image they will get to gazing upon the reality. Then the objects mirrored below furnish so much matter for conversation; the blue sky leads naturally to some remarks on the colour of eyes, the white pearly clouds may even furnish a hint about a dress of the same colour, and the flowers that hang downward are pretty sure to be the means of introducing their emblems. Only fancy Clarkson himself, on presenting Jimima with a forget-me-not, which he gathered on the edge of the island, passing off the following verses (which we can swear is the coinage of our own brain) as his own.

Forget thee, love? no, not while heaven  
Spans its starred vault across the sky;  
Oh! may I never be forgiven,  
If once I cause thine heart a sigh!  
Sooner shall the Forget-Me-Not  
Shun the fringed brook by which it  
grows,  
And pine for some sequester'd spot  
Where not a silver ripple flows.  
By the blue sky that bends above me,  
Dearly and fondly do I love thee!

It hangs its head, and from that hour  
Prays only unto death to take it.  
So may I droop, by all above me,  
If once this heart doth cease to love  
thee!

The turtle-dove that's lost its mate,  
Hides in some gloomy greenwood  
shade,  
And there alone mourns o'er its fate,  
With plumes for ever disarray'd.  
Alone, alone, it there sits cooing!  
Dost thou, my love, what it doth  
seek?

'Tis death the mournful bird is wooing,  
In murmurs though its plaintive  
beak.  
So will I mourn, by all above me,  
If in this world I cease to love thee!

Who cannot see by glancing at Clarkson, as he sits with averted face, and his arm round Jimima's waist, that the verses are not without their effect; there is a quiet delight depicted even in the length of his nose—a lovely elongation.

Let those who wish to visit the scenery in Bushy Park either go by the steamboat to Richmond, or by the railway to Kingston, on to Hampton Wick, and they will soon reach the most splendid avenue of chesnuts that ever the eye alighted upon. There is something grand and cathedral-like in this mighty range of "tall green senators" of mighty woods, which at the close of spring are hung with millions of up-coned silver flowers. The throwing open of such beautiful scenes as these to the public is an answer to all the murmurs about the seclusion and retirement of Royalty; and we much question if in any part of Europe there are more parks or so vast a range given to the lovers of rural scenery, as there are about the domains of our own Sovereign: true, they are some distance from the metropolis, but space is now of little moment compared to what it was under the old modes of travelling.

The crowds we see borne out of the smoky city in summer-time by pleasure-vans, and which we meet wandering about in the green glades of the Royal parks, or gazing in wonder at the Picture Gallery of Hampton Court, show a great improvement in the tastes of the working classes during the last few years. Such amusements are a great march beyond the dog and cock-fights and wrestling matches, which were so common, a quarter of a century ago; and are far preferable to the rude merriment of our country wakes and feasts, where jumping in sacks, and wheeling barrows blindfolded, mounting poles, and hunt-





A PIC-NIC.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

ing pigs with soaped tails, formed the chief of these boorish delights. The increase of visitors to our Museums, National Galleries, and other places of amusement and instruction, which are thrown open without charge to the public, are footmarks in the right direction, swerving as they do from the old beaten and barbarous road.

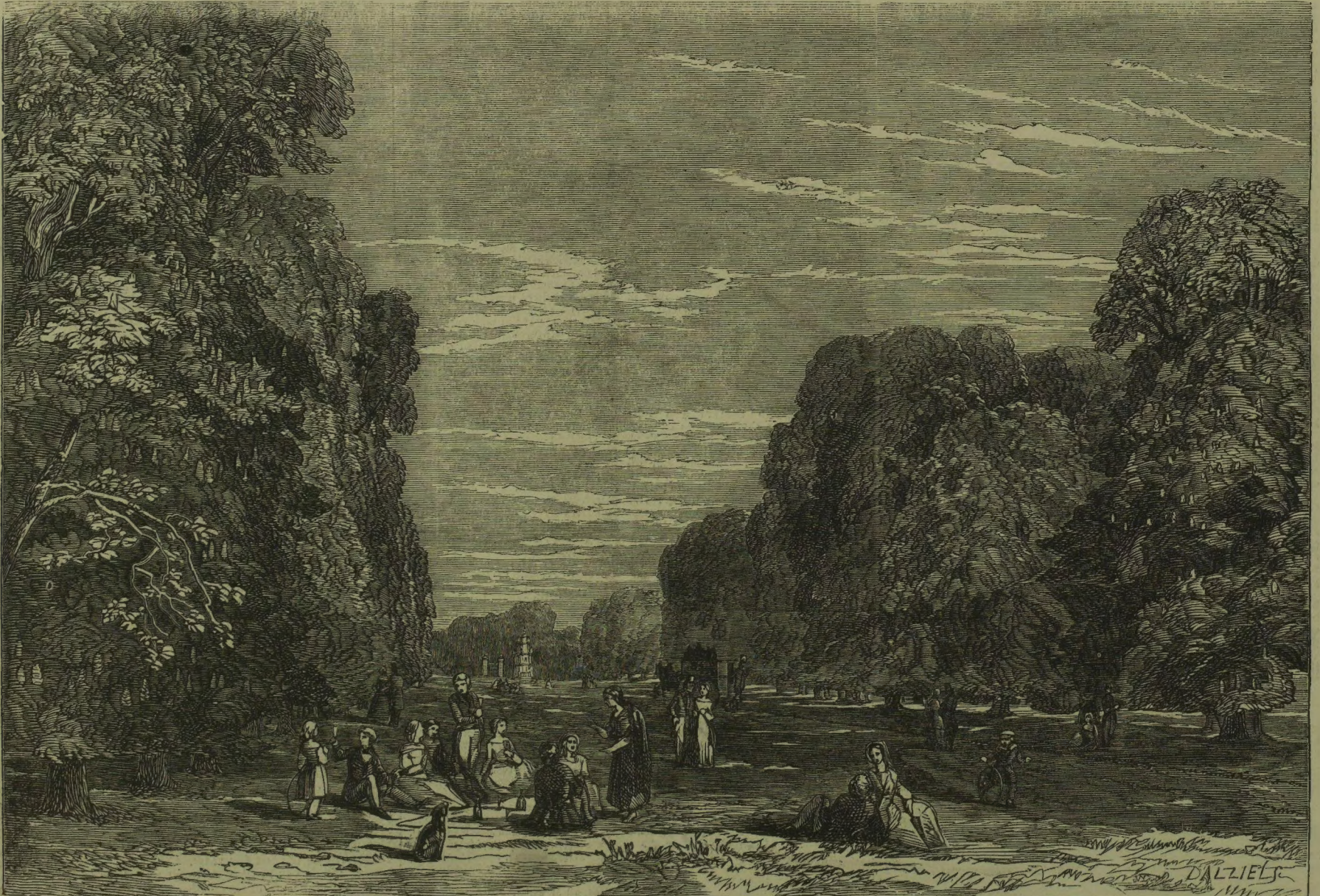
Many a mile of rich scenery stretches along the river by the Surrey side beyond Vauxhall-bridge, which thousands of our smoke-dried citizens have never yet traversed, although it is the old highway trodden by our ancient Kings. We have often lifted up our voice and endeavoured to persuade our City neighbours to make a few more pilgrimages to the green shrines of Nature, where the tall trees rustle on the one hand and the river makes an unceasing murmur on the other; where the far-off bell falls with a music unknown to our crowded streets, and the cawing of the rook, as it hastens woodward in the descending twilight, strikes the ear with pleasing solemnity. A visit to such scenes makes

even a hard-hearted bailiff delay a day or two before issuing his warrant of distress; it causes a lawyer to linger a little longer before he can screw up his "unnatural" courage to send out a writ; for they find nature so fair and beautiful, the green of the earth so soothing, and the looks of the blossoms and flowers so full of tenderness, that the very remembrance of such softening scenes fills them with the "milk of human kindness."

The very man who scarcely condescends to give you a civil answer if you inquire your way in the neighbourhood of the Exchange, will, while luxuriating in a pic-nic party, begin to "bubble o' green fields" as if he loved them; for such is the change wrought by Nature's wonder-working hand.

Richmond, Bushy Park, and Hampton Court are, on account of their historical associations, to an Englishman, classic ground. But, beside these, the former is endeared to us by the ties of genius. In Richmond

Church sleeps the poet of the "Seasons," James Thomson. Richmond Hill is immortalised by Scott in his "Heart of Midlothian;" even Jeannie Deans, with all her ideas of utility and love of the majestic mountain scenery of Scotland, could not look on the rich pasture laid at her feet, without exclaiming that "It was braw rich feeding for the cows." Bushy Park recalls the two great Williams—he of Nassau, and our own jovial naval King. Hampton-Court brings before our eyes the learned Cardinal, the "butcher's dog who preyed on England's noble harts." A meditative man cannot mingle in the rural merry-makings, which are held amid such scenes as these, without catching the tone of their "old solemnities." We tread the glens and glades which have been trodden by departed greatness—where the feet of beauties (famous in their days) have danced, and where others will thread the mazy measure when we are no more and all are but at last "footsteps in the sands of time."

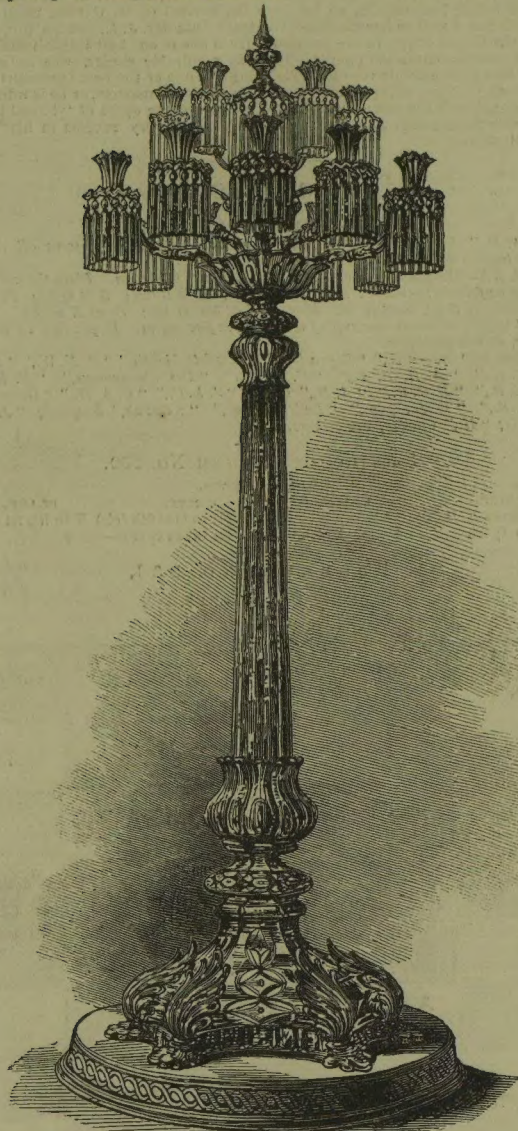


PIC-NIC IN BUSHY-PARK.—DRAWN BY DODGSON.



**SPLENDID CANDELABRA FOR HER MAJESTY.**

The Messrs. Osler, of Oxford-street, have just completed a pair of superb Glass Candelabra; they were manufactured by command of his Royal Highness, for presentation to the Queen, on her Majesty's birth-day, and are to be placed in the principal drawingroom at Osborne.



GLASS CANDELABRUM FOR HER MAJESTY.

The Candelabra are each eight feet high; the prisms composing the shafts are upwards of three feet in height; and each is to carry fifteen lights. They are, altogether, splendid specimens of British art-manufacture.

The Queen has graciously permitted Messrs. Osler to remove them from Osborne, with a view to their exhibition for a short time at the Manufacturers' show-rooms, 44, Oxford-street.

**DURHAM CATHEDRAL.**—A number of the most exquisitely carved stalls, the workmanship of a resident artist, have recently been erected in the choir, during which operation the slab of Bishop Beaumont has been discovered. As a specimen of brass-work, it must have been the largest tombstone of its kind in the kingdom; but every vestige of the plates has gone, only the matrices remain. Beaumont was a *protégé* of Isabel, "she-wolf of France."

**THE THEATRE HISTORIQUE.**

AFTER the storm that raged for two nights with such unmitigated fury at Drury Lane, the *troupe* of the above house at last found a haven at Mr. Mitchell's theatre, and appeared there on Wednesday evening with great effect, the first part of "Monte Cristo" being represented. Most of our readers are, without doubt, more or less acquainted with the novel from which the drama is taken. The piece commenced, as does the book, with the arrival of the *Pharon* at Marseilles, and the appointment of *Edmund Dantes* to the captaincy.

The mate, *Danglars*, finding *Edmund* is beloved by the Catalan girl, *Mercedes*, works upon the jealousy of her cousin *Fernand*, and, by their instrumentality, *Dantes* is arrested on his wedding day, as a Buonapartist conspirator, and thrown into the *Château d'If*. The book is there closely followed; the meeting with the *Abbé Faria*, the strange manner in which *Dantes* escapes upon the death of his fellow prisoner, and his discovery of the secret which guides him to the exhaustless wealth of the island of Monte Cristo, are all set forth; and the first evening's representation concludes with his escape from the sack, in which, as the dead body of the *Abbé*, he is thrown into the Mediterranean. The great fault of the piece, so far as it has been played, is its length. We are accustomed, in our dramas, to a rapid succession of situations; and all these five acts might have been conveniently condensed into two.

It was admirably performed. As *Dantes*, M. Melingue fully bore out the opinion we passed upon him last week, that we have nobody who can come near him in melodrama: he is a union of Mr. T. P. Cooke and Mr. James Wallack, each in their best days. His fine frank bearing as the sailor, in the early part of the piece, was admirably contrasted with his broken-spirited and hopeless misery as the prisoner of the *Château d'If*; and he was most enthusiastically cheered throughout. M. Boutin, as the sordid tailor, *Caderousse*, gave a perfect "bit" of acting in his drunken scene at *La Reserve*. Nothing was overdone; and his indistinct notions gradually becoming entirely clouded, and mandin sorrow, called forth shouts of laughter. M. George was most effective, also, as *Fernand*; the hatred of *Dantes* and love for his cousin being admirably sustained throughout. We may bestow the warmest praise upon Madame Lacressonnière, for her exquisite delineation of the Catalan girl. Her joy at meeting *Dantes* and her reproof of *Fernand* were charming pieces of nature; and in her interview with *Villegor*, the *Procureur du Roi*, she produced a powerful effect upon the sympathies of the audience. Mademoiselle Jouve, who made a very smart little cabin-boy, was encoired in her song. All the other members of the company, if they had but a message to deliver, evinced that careful attention to the business of the part and the stage which is so well-known a characteristic of the French actors.

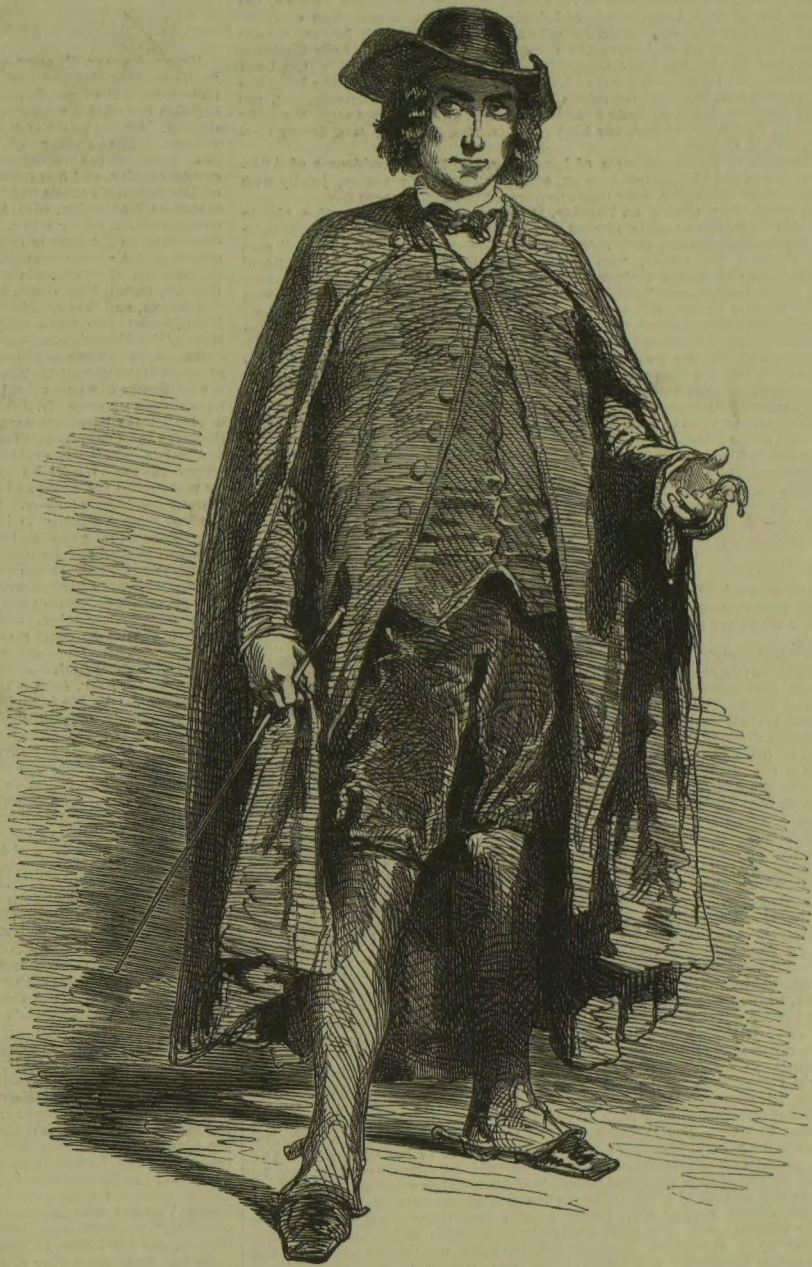
The loud applause throughout must have been highly gratifying to the performers.

The concluding part of "Monte Cristo" is announced for this evening.

**GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**

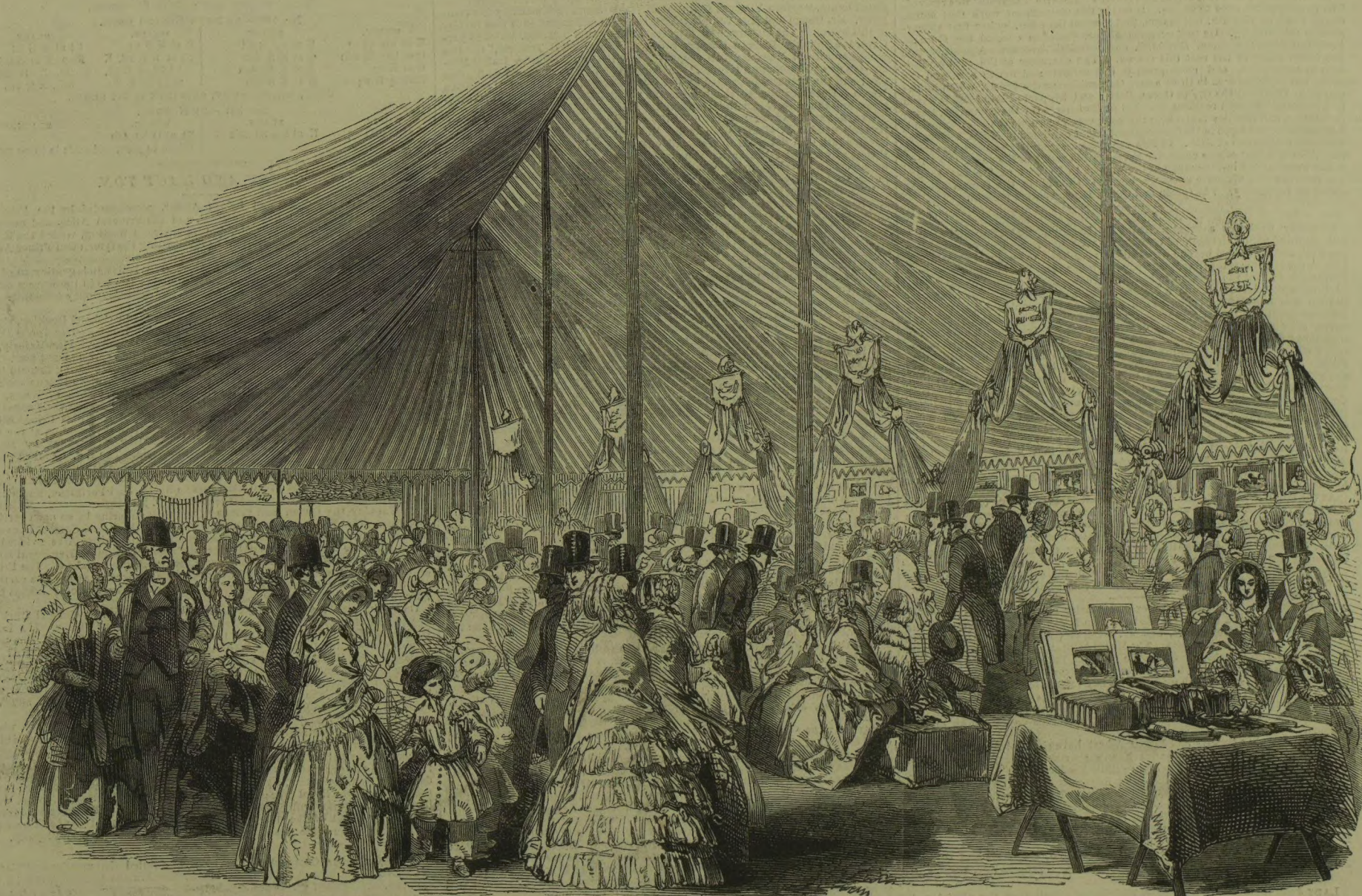
FANCY SALE IN CHELSEA HOSPITAL GROUNDS.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, a Fancy Sale or Fair, "in aid of the Building Fund



M. MELINGUE, OF THE THEATRE HISTORIQUE, AS "MONTE CRISTO."—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

and Endowment of the Aged Governesses' Asylum," was held in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, at Chelsea. The grounds are admirably suited for such a *fête* and the fittings for the occasion were well arranged. The large space on the river-front of the Hospital was provided with marquees and tents by Mr. Benjamin Edgington, whose co-operation was secured by Mr. Belshaw, the active agent of the committee. The centre of the ground was occupied by a handsome circular tent, opening into corridors of canvas on either side. In the centre tent were the stalls of the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness



FANCY SALE IN THE GROUNDS OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL, IN AID OF THE GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.



of Allesbury, the Marchioness of Blandford, and the Viscountess Jocelyn, the latter jointly with Lady Ashley and Lady Robert Grosvenor. The corridors were also filled with well-stocked counters; and among the fair holders we observed the Countess of Antrim, the Viscountess Massarene, the Lady Charlotte Calthorpe Gough, the Lady Charlotte Egerton, the Lady Guernsey, the Lady Brabazon, the Lady Charlotte Guest, the Lady Katharine Stewart, the Lady Caroline Bathurst, the Lady Georgiana Fullerton, the Lady Caroline Stirling, the Lady Ruthven, the Hon. Lady Pearson, the Hon. Mrs. George Anson, the Lady Shelley, the Lady Beecher, the Lady Strange, Mrs. Blamire, Mrs. Henry Clissold, Mrs. S. C. Hall, &c.

The stalls of the Marchioness of Londonderry and the Marchioness of Allesbury, and of the Viscountess Jocelyn, and her sister, Lady Ashley, jointly with Lady Robert Grosvenor, were much frequented throughout each day.

At about four o'clock on Tuesday, Mademoiselle Jenny Lind paid a visit to Mrs. Hall's stall, and made several purchases; but, being inconvenienced by the crowd of spectators, took refuge in the Governor's house. "Here," says the *Morning Post* report, "an interesting incident occurred:—The youthful band of the Caledonian Asylum were upon the lawn, in front of the mansion, and Mdlle. Lind, observing them, expressed a desire to hear them play a Scotch reel. Captain Forbes, who was present, at once gave the necessary instructions, and the boys played a reel with great spirit, accompanying the music with the peculiar figure of which it is so thoroughly suggestive. Mdlle. Lind was greatly pleased; and, by her own request—the boys having been introduced to the saloon in which she then was—she sat down, and, accompanying herself on the piano, sang for their especial amusement one of her favourite Swiss airs. The juvenile musicians were, of course, highly delighted at this act of kindness and condescension on the part of the 'lyric queen.'" The band of the Royal Artillery and of the Fusilier Guards were in attendance during each day, and everything went off admirably.

We have not heard the result of the two days' sales. One fair and distinguished lady, it is said, received at her stall nearly 100 guineas.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

There was a brilliant array of fashion on Saturday night to witness Mdlle. Lind's performance of *Lucia*. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the theatre with their presence for the first time since the death of the Princess Sophia.

On Tuesday night, Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" was revived with Lablache as the old bachelor; Belletti, Dr. Malatesta; Labocetta, Ernesto; and Madame Tadolini, Norina. This opera was written for the Italian Opera, in Paris, in 1843, expressly for Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache. It was Donizetti's sixtieth opera, and was his last but three, namely, "Maria di Rohan," "Don Sebastian," and "Caterina Cornaro." It is a complete comedy, the story treating of the resolution of Don Pasquale to marry and to disinherit his nephew, Ernesto, on account of the refusal of the latter to marry a rich lady of his uncle's selection, whilst he is attached to Norina, a lovely widow of limited means. Dr. Malatesta, Ernesto's friend, relieves the lovers from their difficulties, by passing off Norina on Don Pasquale as an unsophisticated novice from a convent; and, by signing a fictitious contract of marriage, the lady proves herself such a victim to Don Pasquale, that he is at last glad to receive the explanation of the trick which he has been subjected to, and to unite Ernesto and Norina. The dramatic situations are highly diverting, especially the scene of courtship between Don Pasquale and Norina. The entire weight of the drama may be stated to fall on Don Pasquale. It is one of the most admirable assumptions of Lablache. He is comic to the fingers' ends; if he had never been the great basso he is, he would have gained glory as a consummate comedian. His making-up as a young fop, to be introduced to the presumed novice, was admirable. His "indescrivibles" were of a gigantic check and striped pattern, with an inflammatory toupie, and a party-coloured cravat to correspond. The audience were convulsed with laughter at his strange antics, his eccentric action, and his inimitable by-play. But great as was his delineation of the character, his singing of the music was not less remarkable. His rich powerful bass notes in the concerted pieces told, with powerful effect; and his wonderful skill in throwing in his deep tones secured for the celebrated quatuor, "E rimasto," its encore. Amongst the fine points in which his histrionic genius was manifested—soaring at once from broad comedy to the regions of high tragedy—was that in which Don Pasquale receives a blow from Norina: the indignity seemed to overwhelm him more than the supposition of her dishonour. The Don Pasquale of Lablache is one of those memorable performances which may be ranked as derived from the finest dramatic and musical perception.

There was no lack of spirit in the Norina of Madame Tadolini; but her action is of the abrupt, exaggerated, Italian school, and is not sufficiently refined for our connoisseurs. She sang unequally at portions of the opera, proving that her great reputation in Italy and Germany was richly deserved, but evincing too frequently a laboured style, and fatigue in the upper notes. She was encored, with Lablache, in the duo, "Via, caro sposino," in the third act; and a rondo finale, which she introduced, was also demanded twice. The Dr. Malatesta of Belletti was judiciously acted and sung, and he gave the elegant melody, "Bella siccome un angelo," expressively. The tenor, Labocetta, does not improve on acquaintance; his voice is hard and harsh, and in the concerted music is scarcely audible, from deficiency of power. The popularity of the melody, "Com' e gentil," ensured its encore, but not without dissent.

The orchestral accompaniments in "Don Pasquale" are full of charm and elegance, but require very delicate and discreet colouring. The stringed instruments and wood band were not sufficiently heard, owing to the undue predominance of the brass. The principal performers appeared before the curtain at the close of the opera.

On Thursday (the extra night) Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo" was revived. The house was crowded to excess. It was in this magnificent work that Mdlle. Jenny Lind, on May 4th, last season, first started the town, by her first appearance in this country. On that occasion Mdlle. Castellan enacted the Princess, Fraschini Robert, Gardoni Rambaldi, and Staudigl Bertram. A great change has taken place in the cast this season. The character of the Princess Isabella is suppressed, and consequently the second and fourth acts, and the opera has been reduced to three acts. Gardoni is now the Robert, which he has played in French at the Grand Opera, Paris; and his part of Rambaldi is given to Labocetta. Belletti replaces Staudigl in Bertram. On these changes, transformations, and liberties taken with the composer's score, we shall not comment. Let justice be rendered to the transcendent talent exhibited by Mdlle. Lind in her beautiful delineation of Alice. Of this exquisite creation it has been remarked that Alice is a part whose character partakes too much of the angel to be that of the woman, and has too much of the woman to be that of the angel. She was received with immense applause, encored in the air in the second act, and called for repeatedly. The Queen and Queen Dowager were present.

LYCEUM.

Thursday week was a great night for the Lyceum. "The Beggar's Opera" was produced with a strength of cast that we do not remember to have seen equalled, and succeeded beyond expectation, promising to be an attractive feature in the bills for some time. The popular tenor, Mr. W. Harrison, appeared for the first time at the Lyceum, in his original character of Captain Macheath, the part in which he first made a decided impression upon the public. His reception was most enthusiastic, round upon round of applause greeting him for some minutes after his appearance, and this was continued throughout the opera, after all his songs, several of which were loudly encored. He was in excellent voice, and sang the music beautifully. An interesting feature in the opera was the debut and triumphant success of Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, as Polly. She appeared to be a little nervous at first; but this soon wore off, and she gave the charming airs allotted to her with exceeding taste and feeling. Her beautiful fresh voice, and unaffected style, created a great sensation. Certainly she accomplished more than she has yet done, on this evening, rapidly as she has established herself as a leading favourite with a London audience. Madame Vestris gave a very clever impersonation of Lucy, singing the music cleverly, and keeping everything alive by her charming acting. She looked remarkably well. It is sufficient to state that Mrs. C. Jones played Mrs. Peachum; Mr. F. Mathews, Peachum; Mr. Harley, Fitch; Mr. Granby, Locket; and Mr. Meadows, the Beggar, in the introductory programme, to show how incomparably the parts had been distributed.

At the fall of the curtain the cheering from all parts of a very crowded house was most vehement; and it was gratifying to see several of the gentlemen who had been conspicuous in applauding the French company at Drury Lane, outdoing their efforts in making the house ring again with their hands and voices, as Mr. Harrison and Miss Fitzwilliam—then Harley and Madame Vestris—came before the curtain to receive the congratulations of the audience.

The costumes were of the last century, and the same exquisite taste observable in all the details, which distinguishes this admirable management.

Mr. Emery, so well known as an excellent actor at the Lyceum during Mrs. Keeley's management, announces his benefit on Monday, at the OLYMPIC, when Mr. Brooke will perform *Othello*, and Mr. Woolgar (the father of the attractive young lady at the Adelphi), *Iago*. The Misses Williams will sing; and the *bénéficiaire* will perform *Vanderdecken* in the "Flying Dutchman," one of the most effective of our romantic dramas. No actor has a greater claim upon the public than Mr. Emery. He is much esteemed on and off the stage; possesses talents of no ordinary character; and in the family circle is known to be a kind-hearted and honourable gentleman. In patronizing him, it is right that his admirers should know that there are several little mouths dependent on him for support, in turn.

It is said that Her Majesty and Prince Albert have signified their intention of being present at Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean's approaching benefit, at the HAYMARKET. Mr. Kean, we regret to say, continues indisposed.

"The Confederacy" brought Miss Julia Bennett a bumper on Tuesday evening. This clever young actress was never seen to better advantage; and Mrs. Keeley covered herself with honours by her inimitable personation of *Flippanta*. There is a report that a Mr. F. Cooper is about to open Drury Lane for a week, for legitimate drama. If this be true, we can anticipate the result of the speculation.

The HAYMARKET is announced to close on the 10th, and it is said that the Adelphi company will come there to play during the repairs at their theatre.

LADY John Russell gave a *souree* on Wednesday evening, at the official residence of Lord J. Russell, in Downing-street. The invitations comprised the members of the Royal family, the diplomatic corps, and several hundreds of the principal nobility and gentry.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

UPPER SINGING CLASSES.—The last of Mr. Hullah's Choral Concerts was given on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, being the anniversary of laying the foundation-stone of the New Music Hall, now building in Long acre. We have had occasion to notice the growing improvement in Mr. Hullah's classes of choral singing, accomplished by their judicious intermixture with professional persons. The quality of the entertainments provided by Mr. Hullah has been much ameliorated; the schemes have been large and comprehensive, and free from bigotry as to school of composition. The whole of Mendelssohn's music to Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" was presented on Wednesday, with Mendelssohn's quartet in D, played by twenty instrumentalists, led by Willy. This was done in imitation of a practice at the Conservatoire Concerts in Paris, but we question its policy. Weber's "Jubilee" overture, and a pianoforte solo played by Sterndale Bennett, were also in the programme. The vocalists were the Misses A. and M. Williams, Rainforth, Stewart, Duval, Mrs. Weiss, Mrs. A. Newton; Messrs. Lockey, Sims Reeves, H. Whitworth, and Weiss. Mozart's chorus from the "Flauto Magico," "Possenti Nuni,"—the two parts songs, "Daybreak," by Moscheles, and "For the Woods," by Mendelssohn,—were well sung by the choral forces.

MR. JOHN PARRY.—The annual entertainment of this popular singer was given on Monday night. The Hanover Rooms were crowded to excess, to greet the originator of a new school of comic singing in this country. Many imitators have sprung up since Mr. John Parry first took the field, but he is still without a rival. He combines many advantages for his representations. He is a thorough musician, having been trained as a basso. He is a most expert pianist, and he is a consummate comedian. He possesses, besides, a voice of extraordinary range. Whilst he can descend to the deepest notes of the basso, his tenor notes are sweet and even; and, by the use of a falsetto, he can sing soprano music with facility. He has unexceptionable taste; indeed, the entire freedom from vulgarity in his style, has made him the favourite of all the ladies—from the prim and stately matron or governess, to the young and vivacious girl of the boarding-school. The most severe guardians and rigid parents countenance John Parry's whims and drolleries; and if they try to be serious, whilst the juveniles are giggling beforehand, the moment Parry's serio-comic visage is expressing some conceit or comicality, then do the muscles of their stern faces relax, and hearty hilarity breaks forth, the stronger because of the habitual restraint. John Parry favoured his patrons and friends with a new scene, "The Rehearsal of an Operetta." It was completely successful. John Parry personates at the piano Miss Thrush, a prima donna; Mr. Dove, a tenor; and Mr. Raven, a bass, whilst he officiates as conductor, with the *bâton* in his right hand. His amusing accompaniments are thus principally accomplished with the left hand, with a skill worthy of a Dreychock. In the varied registers of the three characters he was really wonderful. If he did not give the *Ut de poitrine* of Duprez, we had the B flat from the chest of Roger and the double D of Staudigl, "in the lowest depths deeper still." His imitative "aria di bravura" of the prima donna was a capital burlesque. The operetta was immensely applauded; and as it would have been too fatiguing to have accepted the encore, he substituted "Jeannette and Jeannot." He also gave Albert Smith's natural scene, "The true History of England." Benedict and Negri conducted the two parts, the other vocalists being Mdlle. F. Lablache, Miss E. Lucombe, Miss Rowland, the Misses Williams, the Misses Pyne, Mdlle. Sabatier, Signor F. Lablache, Mr. W. Farren, junior, Mr. J. Calkin, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The instrumentalists were the Distin family, on the Sax Horns; Mdlle. Dulcken, Messrs. W. H. Holmes, and S. J. Noble, piano; Regondi, concertina; and R. Blagrove, viola.

MISS STEELE AND MR. BRINSLEY RICHARDS.—The Hanover square Rooms were crowded at the concert of this clever vocalist and rising composer and pianist. There was an orchestra, conducted by Benedict in the first part and Sterndale Bennett in the second, with Willy as leader. Mozart's Symphony in G minor, Mr. B. Richards's clever overture in F minor, and Mr. Bennett's "Naïads" were performed. Mr. B. Richards played with admirable skill Mendelssohn's first pianoforte concerto in G, and gleanings from the same composer's songs without words, besides Mr. Richards's own elegant compositions, an Andante and a Nocturne. Giulio Regondi executed a concertina fantasia with great ability. Miss Steele, the fair *bénéficiaire*, sang in her customary classical style, and was encored in "Where the bee sucks." Encores were also insisted upon for Miss Rainforth's rendering of Wallace's pretty ballad, "I love and I am happy," for Mr. Sims Reeves in "Fra poco," from "Lucia," and John Parry in his "History of England," when he gave "Jeannette and Jeannot." Miss Birch, Mdlle. D'Oikolski, the Misses Williams, Signor F. Lablache, Mr. W. H. Seguin, and Mr. Calkin were the other vocalists, besides Mdlle. Molina de Mendi (the cousin of Mdlle. Viardot), who gave Donizetti's "Tyrolenne," from "Betly," "In que to semple," in the most captivating manner. The Duke of Newcastle, the Ladies Clinton, and Lord Robert Clinton occupied the Royal box.

MDLLE. DULCKEN.—One of the fashionable events of the season is the annual concert of this popular and accomplished pianist. It was given at the Royal Italian Opera with great *éclat*; although we regretted to observe the absence of three artists announced in the programme, namely Madame Sabatier, Signor Marras, and Herr Pischbeck, without any attempt at explanation. There was, however, quite sufficient attraction in the Covent Garden company. Grisi was in fine voice, and with Mario sang their duo, "Ah! fuggi," from the "Favorita," in impassioned style. The prince of tenors was also encored in Mercadante's romance, "In terra di divisero." Mdlle. Alboni and Madame Persiani secured their customary encores—the former in "Non più mesta," and the latter in the polacca from "Linda," "Oh! luce di quest' anima." Mdlle. Viardot gave Balle's cavatina from the "Maid of Artois," with Italian words, in the most brilliant style; and her arch singing of "Dunque io son," with Tamburini, will pique curiosity to hear her in *Rosina*. Mdlle. Castellan, Mdlle. Corbari, Salvi, and Rovere were the other vocalists. Between the parts, Wallace's national hymn, "Queen Victoria, God protect," was sung, conducted by the composer, Mr. Genge and Miss Temple taking the solos. The audience rose loyally at this hymn. The instrumental attraction was strong. Mdlle. Dulcken performed admirably Weber's Concert Stück, C. Meyer's "Il Tremolo," the two movements from Mendelssohn's Concerto, and (with M. Charles Hallé) Moscheles's duo "Hommage à Handel." Molière played a violin fantasia on Styrian airs; and the orchestra, directed by Berlioz, performed his spirited Hungarian March. Lucas conducted the band in the "Fidello" and "Freyschütz" overtures, and the concert generally, with ability.

BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—At the seventh meeting, on Monday night, Haydn's 82nd in F, Mozart's 5th in A, Mozart's 2nd in D minor, and Beethoven's 13th in A flat were the selected quartets. Molière, Sainton, Hill, and Rousset were the executants. The cavatina and the presto, in Beethoven's fiery work, ably led by Molière, were encored; as was also the minuet and trio in Mozart's, led by Sainton. There was a full attendance.

MISS BINFIELD WILLIAMS.—This pianist gave her concert at the Princess's Rooms, and played several classical works with artistic intelligence. She was supported by Mr. J. Day (violin), Mr. Clinton (flute), Mr. G. Case (concertina), and Mr. H. Chipp (violinello), with Mdlle. F. Lablache, the Misses Bassano, Cubitt, Lockey, E. Lyon, E. Badger, Poole, Messrs. Hobbs, Machin, John Parry, and F. Lablache in the vocal department; Signor Cittadini and Mr. C. E. Horsley being the conductors.

MESSRS. H. AND R. BLAGROVE.—The third quartet and solo concert of these violinists took place on Wednesday night, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, assisted by Mr. Lucas, Mr. Cooper, and a host of vocal talent.

MDLLE. ANNICHENIC.—This lady, who has been distinguished in the fashionable circles as a most accomplished vocal amateur, gave a *matinée musicale*, on Monday, at Willow Bank, Fulham, by the kind permission of A. Webster, Esq., and E. Delafield, Esq., whose elegant villa was attended by nearly 400 persons of the fashionable circles. Costa, Pilotti, and Benedict officiated as accompanists. The vocalists, in addition to the fair *bénéficiaire*, who sang charmingly, were Mdlle. Castellan, Mdlle. Corbari, Mdlle. Steffanoni, Signori Salvi, Mei, Paglieri, Rovere, and Marini (from the Royal Italian Opera), Colletti, and Mdlle. Sabatier. The solo instrumentalists were Mdlle. Guénée (piano), Templini (bassoon), Piatti (violinello), Remusat (flute), and Biletti (clarinet).

MR. WILSON.—On Monday night at the Music Hall, and at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday morning, this Scottish vocalist gave his entertainments, which were fully and fashionably attended, as usual. At the London Tavern, on Tuesday night, a superb silver claret jug and salver were presented to Mr. Wilson, at a dinner party given by his admirers, "in commemoration of his successful exertions in reviving the public taste for the beauties of Scottish songs."

MADAME SALA.—This vocalist gave her Annual Morning Concert on Wednesday, at the Hanover-rooms, under Royal and distinguished patronage. Mr. Lavenu and Herr Kuhe were the conductors. The vocalists were Mrs. Weiss, Miss Bassano, Miss S. Flower, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Madame Thillon, Madame de Lozano, Miss Nelson, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. W. H. Seguin; Mr. Barker, Mr. W. Farren, Jun., Mr. Weiss, and Mr. John Parry. Miss Kate Loder, and Mr. Jewson, pianists; Mr. Balsir Chatterton, harp; Miss Rosina Collins, violinist; and Mr. Julian Adams, "harmonicon;" contributed their instrumental talents. The programme was judiciously selected, and gave the utmost satisfaction to a fashionable auditory.

MADAME SCHWAL.—On Wednesday night, at Crosby Hall, this pianist gave her annual concert, Moretzek and Lavenu being conductors. Herr Stegbech (horn), Mr. Guénée (violin), and Mr. Pratten (flute), were the solo instrumentalists. The vocalists were Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Pyne, Miss L. Pyne, Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Rainforth, Miss Bassano, Miss Miran, Herr Becker, Mr. Williams, Mr. Burdini, Mr. Gregg, Signor Ciabatta, and Mr. Boddà.

HERR KRAUS.—This ingenious pianist-improvisatore gave a morning concert on Wednesday, at 42, Great Marlborough-street.

MESSRS. J. AND R. CIEBBA.—These unrivalled guitarists gave a concert on Wednesday morning, at the Princess's Rooms, playing to perfection divers pieces. They were assisted by Mr. Silberberg, violin, and Mr. J. Clinton, flute; and Mdlle. Molina de Mendi, the charming singer of Spanish songs; the Misses Macnamara; and Madame de Lozano, also a Spanish singer of note.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.—A fresh band of "Nigger" Serenaders called "Biggs's Virginia Harmonists," have made their *débuts* in London; and a "Rock and Steel" band, the players executing their music on pieces of rock and steel, is amongst the musical novelties or vagaries of the day.—On Monday next will be the eighth and last Philharmonic Concert, which will be honoured by the presence of Her Majesty and Prince Albert.—Benedict's concert will take place the same morning, at the room at Her Majesty's Theatre; and Madame de Lozano, at Willis's rooms, has a *matinée musicale*.—Mr. Wilson's last Scotch entertainment for the season will be given at the Musical Hall on Monday night.—On Tuesday afternoon will be the Director's Concert, at the Musical Union.—On Wednesday will be the fourth and last of Mr. Blagrove's quartet parties.—On Thursday, a

concert in aid of the family of the late Julian Kench will be given at the Freemasons' Hall; and on the same morning Berlioz, the composer, will have his concert at the Hanover Rooms.—Amongst the arrivals in London, has been that of Manuel Garcia, the celebrated Professor of Singing at the Conservatoire in Paris. He is the brother of Malibran and Mdlle. Viardot, and was the teacher of the latter, as well as of Mdlle. Lind. The Swedish Nightingale, on learning the arrival of M. Garcia, immediately went to pay a visit to her master.—We learn that Mr. J. L. Hatton proposes to visit the United States in the autumn. He is one of our best English composers and a most accomplished pianist. He is an admirable singer, whether as a serious bass or as a comic vocalist. Mr. Hatton is one of the best musicians of the age; for he is thoroughly versed in the old and classic masters, as he is intimately acquainted with the modern school: he composed the opera of "Pascal Bruno" expressly for Staudigl in Vienna. We wish him every success in his Transatlantic trip.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. A. H." Leeds.—Your solutions, if we remember rightly, were all correct. The initials referred to another correspondent.

"C. B. N."—The position named is one by S. Leon, of Berlin. Place the men carefully as follows:—White: K at his R 4th; R at Q R 6th; B at Q 2d; Ps at K 5th, K B 2d, and K 3d. Black: K at his B 4th; Ps at K Kt 3d, K 5th, and Q 2d. White is now to play and mate in five moves. If you fail to discover how, we will show you.

Solutions by "S—Y," "Sopracitta," "Woodstockiensis," "P. N. W.," "J. R.," "M. R.," "A. Z. B. Y.," "F. G. R.," "The Anonymous," "F. R. S.," "M. P.," "E. G. D.," "A. D.," "Gand," "J. L. C.," "G. A. H.," "Gilbertson," "H. S.," "W. L. jun.," "Ludemagister," "Keturah," Sheffield; "J. W.," Wells; "H.," Chester, are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 230.

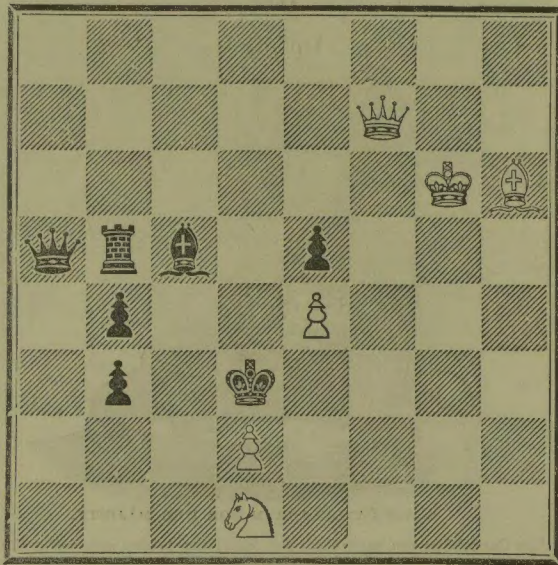
In three moves.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt from K B 5th P to Q B 4th 2. Kt to Q B 6th (ch) K to his 8d  
to Q 4th 3. Kt takes Q B P—Mate.

PROBLEM No. 231.

By Mr. BARNES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 329.—By A. L.—n. Holkham.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
K at his R sq K at his 4th Kts at K R 4th and Kt at Q B 5th  
R at Q sq Q at K B 3d K B 5th Ps at K R 6th, K  
R at Q Kt 3d Bs at Q R 4th and Ps at K Kt 3d, K 6th, Q B 3d and  
B at K Kt 8th 7th B 2d, and Q Q R 3d  
B 2d

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 330.—An instructive end game.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
K at his Kt sq K at his R 2d B at K B sq Kt at K B 3d  
Q at her Kt 8th Q at K R 6th Ps at K R 2d, K Ps at K R 3d, K Kt  
R at K sq R at K Kt 4th Kt 3d, K B 2d, 2d, K B 2d, K  
R at Q R sq B at K B 6th Q Kt 2d & 3d 5th, & Q 4th

Black, having to play, gave mate in five moves.

No. 331.—By M. BONE.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
K at his Kt sq K at his Kt 6th Kt at Q Kt 4th  
Q at K R 5th White to play, and mate in three moves

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and attended by Colonels Buckley and Bouvierie, the Equerries in Waiting, visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park. In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

On Monday her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace, The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. The Royal children took their usual airings.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Buckley, visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Marlborough House. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also visited the Queen Dowager. Her Majesty, attended by the Hon. Miss Macdonald, took an airing in a carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouvierie. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and the Princess Helena took an airing in a carriage; and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Louisa took their usual airings in the pleasure-grounds of the Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Duke of Wellington with his company in the evening, at the Waterloo Banquet, given by his Grace at Apsley House, attended by Major-General Bowles, Colonel Buckley, and Col. Bouvierie. The Royal dinner party, at Buckingham Palace, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, Earl Fortescue, Earl of Desart, Lord James Murray, and Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage and four. The Equerries in Waiting, Colonel Buckley and Colonel Bouvierie, were in attendance on horseback. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, at Cambridge House. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took an airing in a carriage and four. Prince Alfred, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa took airings in the garden of the Palace.

On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Buckley, visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Marlborough House. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouvierie, Equerry in Waiting. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty. The Royal children took their usual open-air exercise. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness the Prince Lowenstein, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, the Earl and Countess of Rosebury, and Viscount and Viscountess Mahon.

On Thursday her Majesty held a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace, which was most numerously attended. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Great Officers of the Household, arrived at St. James's, from Buckingham Palace, shortly before two o'clock. The Royal cortege consisted of four carriages, and was escorted, as usual, by a detachment of the Life Guards. The day being beautifully fine, a great crowd collected in the Park, anxious to obtain a view of the Royal procession. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort were loudly and enthusiastically cheered. On arriving at the entrance to St. James's Palace, the band of the 1st Regiment of Horse Guards played the National Anthem; and the scene was altogether one of great animation and loyalty.

THE EAST INDIA COMMAND.—The newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Sir Francis A. Collier, G.B., K.H., &c., left, on Tuesday, by the mail packet from Southampton for India; the Admiral was accompanied by his Secretary and Flag-Lieutenant, and will, on arriving at his station, hoist his flag on board the first British man-of-war he falls in with. His flag-ship, the *Hastings*, 72 guns, and 600 men, Captain Wm. Morgan, is nearly fitted out at Portsmouth, and will be complete, it is expected, by the end of the present month.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord MONTAGUE moved resolutions condemnatory of the conduct of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners in issuing a circular letter, directing certain relief to be given contrary to the provisions of the Act. After an explanation from the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, and a short conversation, the noble Lord withdrew his motion.—Adjourned to Thursday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## WEST INDIES.—SUGAR DUTIES

Sir J. PAKINGTON stated that, as he found the plan proposed by the Government as a remedy for the West India distress had given so much dissatisfaction to the country, he had come to the resolution to substitute, for the amendment of which he had originally given notice, one to the effect that the House, considering the evidence taken before the Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee, was of opinion that the remedies proposed by the Government would neither avert the ruin with which our sugar-growing possessions are now threatened, nor check the stimulus given to the slave trade by the operation of the Act of 1846.

Lord J. RUSSELL hereupon asked if he was to understand that it was the intention of the honourable member to propose any alternative to the plan of the Government?

Sir J. PAKINGTON replied that his object was to move a direct negative to the noble Lord's proposition.

Mr. CARDWELL suggested that, as the country should have time to consider this question maturely, it might be well to pass a temporary bill to continue for a short time the duties now in force on all sugars.

Mr. ELLICE considered that, great as was the alarm caused by the statement of the Minister, delay in deciding the question would aggravate the mischief.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Government had considered the question of delay, and had decided that nothing could be worse. The right honourable gentleman expressed his regret at the determination come to by Sir J. PAKINGTON, not to move a distinct differential duty of 10s., in conformity with the recommendation of the West India Committee.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into committee to consider the resolutions on the sugar duties,

Mr. ELLICE appealed to the government to explain their views of the future prospects of the colonies, the policy to be adopted towards them, and the other measures in contemplation for retrieving their condition. He believed that the days of protection, as protection, were gone by; but, in the peculiar circumstances of the times, and when we had adopted the policy of low prices and high taxes, from which there was no chance of escaping, he thought that some substantial assistance ought to be afforded to the colonists. The right hon. gentleman, amongst other remedies, suggested that the whole system of colonial government should be reformed. He could not say whether he could vote for going into committee to consider the ministerial resolutions or not, until he could hear the explanations he required.

Lord J. RUSSELL declined to take the unusual course of making the general explanations asked for, and thus anticipating the discussion to be raised by Sir J. PAKINGTON's amendment. With respect to that amendment, the noble Lord said, that in his opinion its adoption would place the colonies and the house in an embarrassing position; because, if the proposal of the government should be rejected, and no other plan substituted, the existing Act, and the changes to take place under it in July, would remain in operation.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, as an amendment to the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, moved a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the House the plan proposed by the Government would neither afford a remedy for the colonial distress nor check the stimulus given to the slave trade by the Act of 1846. The hon. Baronet said that in his opinion it was the duty of the House to express their direct disapprobation of the plan proposed by the Government. This was a question that did not belong to the category of the Free-trade questions, but was one apart, and that should be considered on its own merits. The hon. Baronet proceeded to give a picture of the depressed condition of the West Indies and of the Mauritius, which he proved, from the evidence taken before the committee, from the governors of the several colonies, and from the memorials of some of the Legislative Assemblies, to be the consequence of the Act of 1846. He contended that this Act, so destructive to our sugar-producing colonies, had produced no advantage to our home manufactures, and that it would ultimately lead to an increased price to the sugar consumers. He then turned to the consideration of the subject as it bore on the slave trade, and demonstrated that there had been a frightful increase in the importation of slaves to the Brazils during the last two years, and that the Act of 1846 had revived the slave trade in Cuba, which, at the passing of the Act, was nearly extinct. In conclusion, he appealed to the House and to the country not for a fanciful application of the Free-trade theory, or for the problematical saving of a penny a pound on sugar, to continue giving encouragement to the abominable slave traffic; and he implored them, as they valued the great dependencies of the British Crown, and as they valued the character, the reputation, and the consistency of this Christian land, to retrace their footsteps, and so to shape their legislative course as to place our free-labour colonists in a position to compete with slave-producing countries.

Sir E. BUXTON seconded the amendment. If he could, he would have slave-grown sugar entirely excluded from the British market; but as he could not hope to obtain that at present, he would do all he could towards the discouragement of slave produce. He lamented that the high principle which had formerly distinguished this country had been supplanted by the very inferior principles of cheapness and free trade.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended that slavery could never be put down except by the successful competition of free labour. The blockade of Africa had proved utterly ineffectual in putting an end to the slave trade, and other previous efforts with the like intent had also failed; therefore nothing remained but to try the efficacy of free competition. The principle of permanent protection to the colonies had already been given up in 1846, and even the report from the West India Committee did not go further than a temporary protection; whereas the amendment of the honourable baronet either asserted the principle of permanent protection or left the question quite undecided. The right hon. gentleman, at great length, argued that the course taken by the Government was the true one, and that any other would defeat the cherished object of effectually putting down slavery.

Mr. KER SEYMUR was favourable to a protective duty of 10s. against all foreign producers, but, in accordance with the amendment before the house, he had only then to declare against the plan proposed by the government. The hon. member denied that free labour was cheaper than slave labour, and that protection had proved injurious to the colonies.

Mr. HUME said that the annals of legislation did not furnish a parallel for the shameful treatment by England of the West India colonies. Every engagement made to them, every pledge given to them, had been completely broken. The hon. member branded the Colonial Office as a nuisance, and charged Lord Grey and Mr. Hawes with knowing nothing of colonial affairs. Mr. Hume insisted that the colonies were entitled to protection, and that unless the House was prepared to give the adequate protection it would be better to let them die at once and perish under the existing law. He supported the amendment, taking it for granted that, in case it should be carried, Sir J. PAKINGTON would be prepared to submit some distinct proposition for the consideration of the house.

Mr. MOFFATT moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. CARDWELL pointed out the difficulty in which the House would be placed, whichever side prevailed in the debate, in consequence of the shortness of time between this and the 5th of July. He again urged the advisability of passing a short Act continuing the present duties.

The debate was adjourned to Thursday.

The Public Health Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—Dr. BOWRING inquired of the Master of the Mint whether any progress had been made with the decimal coinage, and when they might expect to see issued the tenth of a pound piece?—Mr. SHEIL said that some delay had unavoidably taken place in making the coin. There was a commission at present sitting on the subject, and until that commission should have made its report, it would be very difficult to enter into a new contract with the company called the "Money Office," which was indispensable.

ENGLISH WORKMEN AND THE FRENCH SAVINGS BANKS.—Mr. B. COCHRANE wished to ask the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office whether any compensation had recently been made to those English workmen who had been turned out of France without having received the sums they had deposited in the French savings banks. If no such arrangement had been made, he wished to ask whether there was any objection to lay before the House any correspondence that might have passed between himself and the British Ambassador at Paris upon that subject, and also whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to demand redress for the very great injury which had in that way been done to British subjects?—Lord PALMERSTON said, that communications had passed between the Marquis of Normanby and the French Government upon that subject; and the French Government had promised that the deposits of the English workmen should be restored to them in full, although a different arrangement had been ordered with regard to French depositors. No information had reached the Foreign Office to the effect that those deposits had been yet actually paid. He believed, however, that the House and the hon. gentleman would see that it would not be expedient to produce any correspondence upon the subject until the matter should have been definitively arranged.—Sir DE LAOY EVANS said he believed that many of the workmen in question, who were at present in great distress, would immediately emigrate to the colonies if they had the means of so doing. He would therefore suggest that the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office, and the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Office, should take into their consideration the expediency of making some moderate advances to those poor men, in anticipation of the realisation of their claims on the French Government, so as to enable them at once to emigrate.—Lord PALMERSTON said he fully comprehended the object of his hon. and gallant friend, and he would take his suggestion into consideration.

## THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.

A great number of petitions were presented from all parts of the kingdom in favour of Mr. Hume's motion for household suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial Parliaments, and for a more equal apportionment of members to population.

Mr. HUME said that, after such an exhibition, he might be permitted to say that the country did feel an interest in the motion which he was about to submit to the consideration of the House, and that an answer had been given to the speech of Lord John Russell on a recent occasion, when he asserted that the

people did not wish for the reform contemplated by himself and those around him. The motion he had to submit was conceived in the following words:—"That this House, as at present constituted, does not fairly represent the population, the property, or the industry of the country, whence has arisen great and increasing discontent in the minds of a large portion of the people; and it is, therefore, expedient, with a view to amend the national representation, that the elective franchise shall be so extended as to include householders; that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years; and that the apportionment of members to population shall be made more equal." He was not one of those who thought we ought to have no military establishment for domestic purposes, but he thought we had far exceeded in this respect the requirements of the country. To obtain a reduction of this wasteful expenditure, it became necessary to give the people a greater influence over Parliament. The Reform Bill had not answered his expectations in this respect. He (Mr. Hume) proposed that every householder rated to the poor should be entitled to be registered and to have a vote, and that every lodger should have a right to be so rated if he should think proper, and to a vote also, after twelve months' registry and residence. They had, therefore, ready to their hand, all the machinery for carrying the plan into execution—a plan which would add two millions of voters to the constituency, drawn from a class the most politically honest and intelligent of the community—classes inaccessible alike to bribery and the good things which gentlemen on the Ministerial benches might have to offer for their voices. The hon. gentleman then explained his views with regard to dividing the country into electoral districts, subsequently advocated the necessity of adopting vote by ballot, and finally contended that the duration of parliaments should be limited to three years, and that all property qualification for members of Parliament should be abolished. In conclusion, the hon. member said, the object of his resolution was to pledge the House to an extension of the suffrage, and to the means he had described of exercising it; but that, when his bill should come before the House, every member should be at liberty to endeavour to have it altered as he might think proper. No one should be considered as pledged to its details.

Mr. HENRY DRAUMOND followed Mr. Hume. He was in favour of an extension of the suffrage to all who have property, and he also was ready to advocate the necessity of shortening the duration of Parliaments, for he thought it would be well if hon. members were thrown back oftener upon their constituents, which would be only reverting to our ancient constitutional system. He was opposed to the system of electoral districts, thinking that large constituencies sent members to that House who certainly represented their local interests and feelings, but who by no means represented the interests and feelings of the empire at large.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL observed that he rose thus early in the debate, because the House was entitled to an explanation from him of his views with regard to the honourable gentleman's motion. But, first, as to the petitions presented to the House, it did not appear that, except for the Charter, any great number of petitions had been presented during the early part of the session. With regard to those which had since been presented, and to the meetings which had been held to support the motion of the honourable gentleman, they were attended by two remarkable incidents: the first, a studied misrepresentation of what had fallen from him about a month ago; and the other, that, although the meetings were called to support the honourable gentleman's motion, they generally ended with a vote in favour of the Charter, or by breaking up in confusion. His declaration had not been against all reform; nor could meetings so convened and so terminating be regarded as a movement in favour of the hon. gentleman's plan. He concurred with Mr. Hume that to the Reform Bill was chiefly attributable the peace of the country in the present crisis. But the honourable gentleman had made an admission of the power of the electors, under the Reform Bill, to return to Parliament members who might fairly represent them, which should induce the House to pause ere it listened to a proposal for further reform. The hon. gentleman's plan, as detailed to the House, did not accord with the abstract propositions which he enunciated as the basis of his scheme. One of these propositions contended for the right of voting without qualification. But the hon. gentleman himself proposed a qualification. And if there might be one qualification, why not another? And what was there in that proposed by the hon. gentleman which showed it to be preferable to the existing qualification? The proposition submitted was vague and indefinite, pointing out distinctly, neither those who were to be included in, nor those who were to be excluded from, the franchise. He differed entirely from the hon. gentleman as to the foundation of his whole scheme. In his opinion, what every person of full age was entitled to in this country, as well, indeed, as the whole population, was the best possible Government, and the best legislation which it was possible for it to give them. The mixed constitution of England had for a long period provided for the happiness of its people. He had always felt how difficult a matter it was to alter in any way the adjustment of the different powers of the State. He besought the House therefore to approach with care and deliberation the discussion of any scheme for its alteration. Viewing the matter from this point, the question for them to consider was, whether a Parliament elected by householders and lodgers would be a better Parliament than such as was returned by the present body of electors. If they conceded universal suffrage, he could not see how they could avoid the division of the country into equal electoral districts, and he had no hesitation in saying that a Parliament springing from such sources would not be as good a Parliament as that which resulted from the present system. The inequality which characterized the distribution of the representation, instead of being accompanied with the evils attributed to it, gave rise to many advantages. He could not follow the honourable gentleman in detail through all his propositions. As to the ballot, he thought that it would be no effectual remedy against intimidation. As to shorter Parliaments, whilst it might be advisable that members should be frequently thrown back upon their constituents, it was also desirable that there should be some stability in the policy of the country. The present duration of Parliaments, in his opinion, gave it that stability. If they were to change that duration at all, he thought it would be better to take one year instead of three years, the latter being about the worst proposition, in this respect, that could be made. He was satisfied with the present duration of Parliaments, and would certainly give no vote in favour of departing from it. He would also put the question raised by the honourable gentleman to another test, to which he could not refuse to subject it. The reform of Parliament took place in 1832. Had the House of Commons showed itself since that time to be the mere tool of the aristocracy—a bigot afraid to enter upon any reform, or indifferent to improvements? No one who considered the changes which had been effected since that time, could justly lay such charges against the reformed House of Commons. What Mr. Hume proposed would effect a great change in the constitution. If, on the other hand, was for gradual reform. Since 1832 no great change in the Reform Bill had been projected or proposed. But the public mind was now turned to the consideration of such subjects, and the time might not be far distant when some reforms might be usefully effected. They might soon be in possession of sufficient information to enable them to extend the franchise, without compromising the basis of our representative system. He was, therefore, not disposed to say that they could not and might not usefully and beneficially improve the Reform Act. But, if he were asked whether he was prepared to bring in at the present moment any measures for that purpose, he would hesitatingly reply that he was not prepared to introduce any considerable measure for such a purpose. He could not agree with Mr. Hume that this was a good time for the introduction of a large measure of reform. The House represented, and, since the Reform Bill, had faithfully represented, the nation; and it was due to the nation on that occasion that it should give a determined negative to the proposition just submitted to it.

Mr. W. J. FOX said it would be gratifying to the country to know that the noble Lord was not opposed to further organic changes in the representation, vague and indefinite as had been his intimation of the nature of the changes that might be anticipated from him. The hon. gentleman contended that the franchise should be extended to the labouring class, who had, at least, a property in their labour, which Parliament should not refuse to recognise.

Mr. DISRAELI replied to the speech of Mr. FOX, contending that the plan of Mr. Hume raised new obstacles in the way of the very class of society whose interests the hon. gentleman had just been advocating. In reply to the argument that a reform was necessary, owing to the extravagant expenditure of the country, he denied the allegation, for that portion of the taxation which affected the lower classes of society had been most materially reduced within the last twenty years, thus showing that, whatever might be the amount of the expenditure, Parliament had directed its attention to throwing a great portion of the taxation on the rich, which had been formerly borne by the poor. He denied that the franchise was a right—he denied also that it was what was called (and it had become almost a cant phrase) a trust. In his opinion it was neither a right nor a trust, but was what everything was in England—a privilege. Under these circumstances, he could see no reason founded on right for assenting to the motion of Mr. Hume. The honourable gentleman then referred to the proposal for dividing the country into electoral districts, and understanding Mr. Mackay's pamphlet to be the manifesto of the New Reform party, he quoted it in order to show that the principle contended for was that the elective franchise should be founded on the population and not on the property of the country. He then proceeded, in a happy strain of irony, to comment on the results of the new system, as laid down by Mr. Mackay, amidst continued laughter and cheering from all parts of the House. The movement, he contended, was a middle-class movement, and for middle-class purposes; and he was opposed to any movement tending to give a predominance of power to any class of the community whatever.

Mr. B. OSBORNE moved the adjournment of the debate, and it was, after some discussion, accordingly adjourned to Friday.—The House then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to five o'clock.

BOROUGH OF CHELTENHAM.—Mr. A. STAFFORD moved the issue of a new writ for the election of a member for this borough, in the room of Sir Willoughby Jones, whose election has been declared void.—Mr. MOWATT said the House, by refusing to issue the writ, was assuming the powers of the three estates in the realm. He thought some further information should be given of the intentions of the government on the subject.—Sir G. GREY said the question was one upon which every hon. member must exercise his own judgment; and it was not therefore necessary that all the members of the Government should vote the same way. He would himself vote in favour of the motion, for he could see no sufficient grounds for withholding the writ. After some observations from Mr. ANSTEE and Mr. GORING, Sir J. HAMMER opposed the motion, and said that the number of cases of bribery established was no criterion of the extent of the evil, for the petitioners were never anxious to increase their expenses by diving into superfluous cases. Mr. ADDERLEY said the bribery established in this case had been very partial, and he hoped the House would not withhold the issue of the writ. After some further discussion, the House divided, and the motion for the issue of the writ was carried by a majority of 59 to 47.

TENANT RIGHT.—On the question of going into committee on the Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill, promoted by Mr. H. DRAUMOND, a discussion ensued, it being supported by Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Anstey, and Mr. Fagan, while it was opposed by Sir W. Somerville, Mr. S. Herbert, Colonel Conolly, and Sir G. Grey. Eventually the bill was withdrawn.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.—The House went into committee on the Parliamentary Electors Bill. On the first clause proposing to do away with the necessity of paying the assessed taxes, as well as the municipal rates, a short discussion took place, which terminated in a division, affirming the clause by a majority 59 to 47.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## SPAIN.

Lord STANLEY inquired whether any further communications had been received from the Spanish Government, at the Foreign-office, after the departure of M. Isturitz from this country.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that no further communications had been received, because diplomatic relations between the two countries had ceased to exist.

Lord STANLEY further asked whether application had not been made by some of the parties connected with the Spanish embassy in London to have despatches which had arrived from Spain, after the departure of the Spanish Ambassador, received by the Foreign Office.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that application had been made, but that the despatches could not be received as diplomatic relations had been broken off.

The Criminal Law Consolidation (No. 2) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

COPYHOLD TENURE.—On the order of the day for the second reading of the Copyhold Enfranchisement Extension Bill, the Marquis of SALISBURY opposed the bill, which, he contended, would have the effect of destroying all copyhold tenure, and he moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

After some discussion, the House divided, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 31 to 16.

The Evicted Destitute Poor (Ireland) Bill was re-committed, and some amendments affecting the machinery of the measure were agreed to on the motion of Lord MONTAGUE.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.—Mr. CORDEN gave notice, on the part of Mr. Hume, that the adjourned debate on the motion for Reform, which had been fixed for Friday, should be postponed to Friday the 30th inst., which day the Government had agreed to give up to the discussion.

BOROUGH OF HORSHAM.—Mr. GORING moved that a writ be issued for the election of a member for this borough, in the room of J. Jervis, Esq., whose election had been declared void.—The JUDGE-ADVOCATE opposed the motion, which on a division was carried by a majority of 54 to 50.—The writ was accordingly ordered to be issued.

## SUGAR DUTIES.—THE WEST INDIES.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

After a somewhat desultory conversation on the probability of Irish distillers being injuriously affected by the proposed reduction of the duty, the adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. MOFFATT, who opposed the measure of the Government, on the ground of its being a retrograde movement in the direction of protection.

In the discussion which ensued, Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the measure of the Government, on the ground that the West Indies presented an exceptional case to free trade, as the contracts which, at the time of negro emancipation, were entered into by this country with the colonies, had been broken by our Government.

Mr. WILSON strongly advocated the policy of the Government measure. The debate was then adjourned, and the House shortly afterwards rose.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Thus, usually, when he was asked to sing,  
He gave the different nations something national:

His muse made increase of anything  
From the high lyric down to the low rational:

If Pindar sang horse races, what should hinder  
Himself from being as pliable as Pindar?

BYRON.

"Liberté! Fraternité! Egalité!" Here are three words which savour to the million of marrow and fatness, while "the twice two thousand that the world was made for" relish them as the human stomach is said to relish "cold porridge." For the nonce, no very imposing instances of pomp or circumstance offer increment to our muse; for that reason, and seeing, moreover, that service may come of it, we will gossip a little—with your leave and license.

That men should expect all to go upon velvet in this planet is not reasonable: according to Virgil it didn't do so with the mythology of Olympus. But that beings, whether human or inhuman, should, from sheer taste for such costume, "go about begirt with briars," is a social problem of very difficult solution. In especial, that this peculiarity should attach to societies expressly constituted for the purpose of practising and promoting our great National Sports must move the utmost perplexity. That such has been—is—and, we had almost said, will be the case—is not, unfortunately, news for the meanest who dabble in such details. There used to be a *casus belli* every season for one cause or another—or for none—between members and cliques of the Jockey Club. First they put some right honourable—or honourable—or other member into Coventry—and then comes retaliation: they threaten to turn A. off the heath if he does not behave himself; and B. promises to send them to the right-about unless they manage to mend their manners. Then they go to loggerheads with some plebs—and lo! he finds a knight that takes him in hand—and woe is met they bite the dust. This is fact—but in general terms. Now "the chivalry of this bright age" came off second best in these encounters. How shall it fare, peradventure, with those gentlemen who champion "the dangers of the seas?"

On the gallant shore of West Cowes fashion loveth to promenade what time galleys muster in that most luculent of bays. Well—this begetheth a like spirit, and many a pleasure mariner manneth his "gig," and hasteneth to make one of the festive throng. For seamen in enamelled buskins and patent polish, mud and shingle are unmeet; so the Government had placed—as it was stated—at the disposal of the Royal Yacht Squadron a certain landing-place of fair granite, high the Ordnance Steps. Hereupon would its members disembark from their gilded shallops—care being taken to fit it for such feet by means of daily courses of scrubbing-brushes and bees' wax. Thus things wore on for a time—indeed, until, by some extension of courtesy, the same privilege against mud and shingle, by the same means, was awarded to the soles of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. This was not a popular step. In face of a European revolution, was it proper to expose a toe familiar with Almack's to possible contact with tribes which frequent Fleet-street, and are common to

## Wapping or the Strand?

Need the sequel be told—as they say in the Minerva Press? The Secretary of the Royal Thames Yacht Club is in receipt of a cartel to the effect that henceforth the Squadron repudiates the Ordnance steps; and hinting that if the Royal Thames Yacht Club has any intention to preserve its purity—should it contemplate a descent upon West Cowes—it had as well provide its own brushes and bees' wax. There will, of course, come ill blood of this. We have heard a rumour here that war is to be declared—but will not venture to say more at present than that the charge will most probably be sounded—by Adams's Band. ....Reader, gainsay us not our gossip—we set out by pleading pliability of theme.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—We are enabled to submit a very fair list of favourites for the various stakes now in the market, but have no changes of any moment to announce.

10 to 1 agst Diplomatist	20 to 1 agst Alpheia (t)	25 to 1 — West India Planter (t)
12 to 1 — Chat	20 to 1 — Hydrangea (t)	25 to 1 agst Vampire (t)
	25 to 1 agst Van Tromp (t)	
7 to 4 agst The Hero	4 to 1 agst Van Tromp (t)	6 to 1 agst Cossack (t)

## NEWCASTLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft; for two-yr-olds, colts, 8st 7lb; fillies 8st 4lb; the second to save his stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Thirteen subs.

Sir C. Monck's br c by Touchstone, out of Garland .. (Templar) 1  
Lord Eglington's Bolus (5lb) .. .. (Marlow) 2  
The Hotspur Stakes of 25 sovs. each, p.p., with 100 added, the second to receive £50, for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 2lb. Once round, sixteen subs.

Mr. B. Green's Flatcatcher .. .. (Wintringham) 1  
Lord Eglington's Paphos .. .. (Marlow) 2  
The Tyro Stakes of 10 sovs each, p.p., with 50 added.  
Mr. B. Green's Westow .. .. (Wintringham) 1  
Lord Zetland's Castanets .. .. (Bumby) 2

## WEDNESDAY.

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each.  
Lord Eglington's Eagle's Plume (allowed 5lb) .. .. 1  
Mr. A. Johnston's Oscar (allowed 3lb) .. .. 2

The Northumberland Plate of £200, added to a Handicap of 25 sovs. each.  
Mr. Merry's Chanticleer, 5 yrs, 8st 8lb .. .. 1  
Mr. S. L. Fox's Executor, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb (including 6lb extra) .. 2

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas. Three miles.  
Mr. Pedley's Cockermouth, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb .. .. 1  
Mr. Merry's Pilot, 6 yrs, 10s 5lb .. .. 2

## THURSDAY.

The Gold Cup.  
Chanticleer .. .. walked over

OTTERBURN .. .. The Members' Plate.  
Otterburn .. .. walked over

THE PROBE .. .. The Tyne Stakes.  
Egglestone .. .. 1  
Egglestone .. .. 2

The Gateshead, or Lottery Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with £50 added.  
Mr. J. Cookson's Camphire .. .. (Merson) 1  
Mr. Stephenson's Cannibal .. .. 2





SPECIAL CONSTABLES ENTERTAINMENT ON CLAPHAM-COMMON.

## CLAPHAM SPECIAL CONSTABLES' DINNER.

On Tuesday evening, the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne, a public dinner was given at Clapham, which was attended by about 550 of the special constables of the district, who volunteered their services for the preservation of the public order, on the memorable 10th of April, 1848. A marquee was erected for the *fête* in a field adjoining the Chase, on Clapham-common; it was decorated with flags and evergreens; and on the tables were from 50 to 60 vases filled with the choicest flowers. The dinner was excellently served by Mr. Robert Nixon, of the Bowyer Arms Tavern, Manor-street, Clapham. The chair was occupied by John Thornton, Esq., the senior resident magistrate, who was supported by other magistrates, the rector, and clergy, and Mr. Bowyer Atkins, the lord of the manor. A large number of the inhabitants were present as guests or spectators.

The fine band of the Coldstream Guards attended, and greatly enhanced the estivity of the scene. The following toasts were drunk with great enthusiasm:—"The Queen," "The Queen Dowager" and "Royal Family;" "The British Constitution," "The Industrious Classes," and "The Friends of Good Order."

At the termination of the after-dinner proceedings, the company rose, and

proceeded to Clapham Common, where the band continued to play, and the guests to promenade for some time.

This celebration of a constitutional demonstration, such as was that of the 10th of April, is novel, striking, and memorable. It was adopted, not as a reward for services which our country has, at all times, a right to expect from her sons; but to commemorate the signal loyalty and energy exhibited by all classes of our fellow-subjects, who came forward to aid in upholding the ancient institutions of the nation against the attacks of misguided men, seeking to profit by a period of general convulsion in other countries of Europe, to disturb the peace and good order of their own.

## FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE LIVERPOOL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

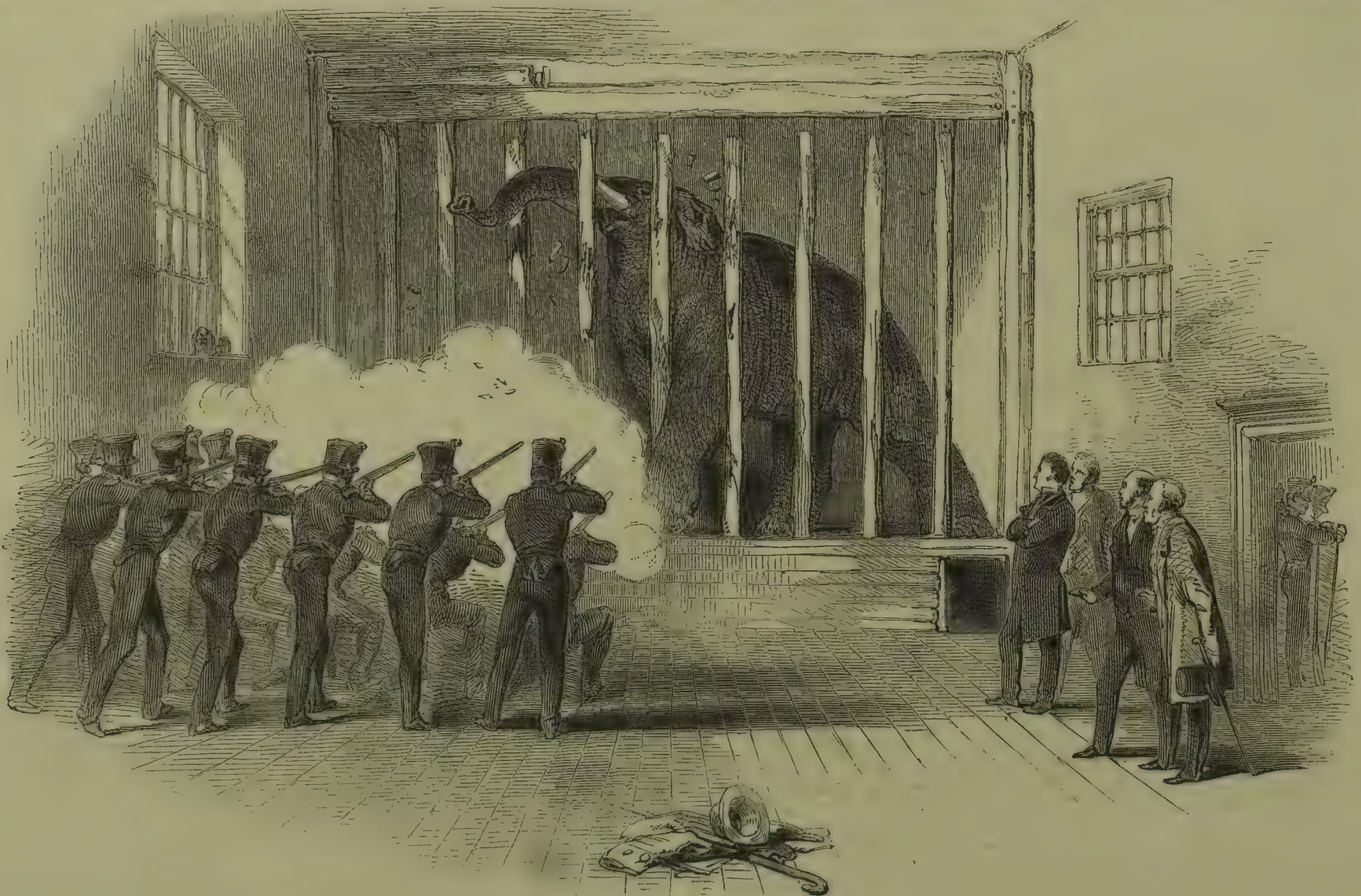
On Saturday morning, Richard Howard, one of the keepers at this establishment, had occasion to correct, for some disobedience, the stupendous elephant Rajah, when the infuriated animal struck the poor fellow to the ground, and then crushed him to death with his foot. The Messrs. Atkins, the proprietors of the beast, immediately resolved upon destroying the animal; and for this purpose two ounces of prussic acid and twenty-five grains of aconite were administered to

him in a bun. Within two minutes after he ate some grass, and beyond a slight uneasiness for about five minutes, he did not seem affected by the poison though it is stated to have been enough to kill instantly 3000 men!

After three-quarters of an hour, as the poison did not take full effect, it was resolved to shoot the animal. For this purpose, a detachment of the 52nd Rifles (stationed in Liverpool) was sent for. On their arrival, fifteen men entered the passage before the den, and having waited their opportunity, fired; the elephant staggered, and leaned against his den. Fifteen other men then fired at him, when he fell on his left side and died instantly. As a precautionary measure, immediately on the death of the keeper, Mr. E. Atkins repaired to Mr. Dowling, at the head of the Liverpool Police, and obtained an order for two 6-pound cannons from the Albert Dock, which he placed against the elephant's house, in case of an attempted escape.

Among the gentlemen who were present when the animal was destroyed, was Van Amburgh, who is at present fulfilling an engagement at the Theatre Royal. There were also several medical gentlemen in attendance, to aid in destroying the animal.

This elephant is said to have been the finest in Europe; he cost £800 eleven years since, but was estimated to have been worth more than £1000. The above was the second keeper he had killed; yet Rajah was ordinarily tractable, and walked about the gardens on gala nights with a car behind him.



SHOOTING THE ELEPHANT "RAJAH," AT THE LIVERPOOL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.





SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "LES QUATRE SAISONS," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Our illustration is taken from the new *divertissement* of the "Quatre Saisons," which we spoke of last week as having been produced with such great success at Her Majesty's Theatre. We were compelled from want of room to be very brief in our notice; but we can now return to the subject at greater length.

The scene is remarkably beautiful, and represents a lovely conservatory with a fountain and exquisitely laid-out garden, about which are statues of rural and floral deities disposed in admirable taste. There is evidently great rejoicing and festivity going on—the garden teems with lady guests, rivaling the flowers in beauty; and all wears the air of a *fête*. Presently the four principal ladies meet, and plan a masque. These four are Cerito, Carlotta Grisi, Rosati, and Marie Taglioni; and they agree, in the above order, to assume the characters of *Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter*. Nothing can be more delicious than their appearance in their costumes, nor more appropriate than the very effective manner in which these are arranged, with the symbols and trappings of the season of the year they represent.

Followed by a train of nymphs, arrayed in similarly attractive guise, they perform a series of the most charming groupings we ever remember to have seen. Endless combinations of tints and poses, each of which seems to have exhausted the strange invention of Perrot, only to be followed by something more beautiful, form a perfect human kaleidoscope, if we may be allowed the simile; and then a grand *pas de quatre* takes place, for the four goddesses of the dance. This surpasses all, and raises the enthusiasm of the audience—as well it may—to the highest possible pitch. They first dance singly, Cerito bounding round in her own inimitable style, catching up flowers from baskets presented to her, and throwing them above and around her with most joyous abandon, and Carlotta looking more lovely and dancing with greater eloquence—for every atti-

tude speaks for itself—than ever. Rosati performs all her choicest feats, and Marie Taglioni does wonders in her peculiar line. At last they all unite in an *ensemble*, and the delight of the spectators reaches its climax, the applause coming like a thunder-storm upon the festival.

The "Quatre Saisons" is a Terpsichorean achievement of the highest order, bidding fair to eclipse all that Perrot has hitherto done, great as have been his triumphs. We expect, however, that he must have attained his highest pitch of success; if he ever surpasses this, we shall deem him more than mortal. Apart from the agreeable nature of the subject in itself, the whole idea is worked out with consummate skill and artistic taste. A vein of high poetry runs through every pose and combination formed, and the eye is unceasingly delighted by some of the most beautiful effects of colour and graceful disposition of charming forms that it is possible to conceive. On no account should the opportunity be lost of witnessing it.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" was given for the second time on Saturday, with its powerful cast, and went off with infinitely greater spirit than on the preceding Thursday. It is a work exacting a great combination of talent to render effective, and it has been most carefully mounted on this occasion.

The *Anna Bolena* of Grisi is one of her finest impersonations: the indignant exclamations in the scene in which *Henry VIII.* orders her trial, always excite the auditory prodigiously; and her picture of woe in the execution-scene is touching and dramatic. *Smeton* has an elegant romanza, "Deh! non voler," in which Alboni is always encored. Our artists depict her singing this air of the *Page*, sitting on a stool, with a harp, in presence of the Queen and Court. Mlle. Corbari sang the music of *Lady Jane Seymour* most charmingly, but she is wanting in animation in her acting. The *Percy* of Mario, and the *Henry VIII.* of Tamburini, with Tagliafico as *Rochford*, combine an admirable *ensemble*. The vestibule, or Tudor-hall of the chamber, where the council is as-

sembled, is a magnificent scenic display, as much in actual construction as in the painting. The burst of the military band, outside the prison-walls, just as *Anna* is to be conducted to the scaffold, is one of those highly dramatic effects, so carefully attended to by Mr. Costa in his musical direction. The splendid scenery and gorgeous appointments—the musical, as well as pictorial beauties, of "Anna Bolena"—are evidences of historical accuracy, judgment, and good taste, in every respect to be commended.

On Tuesday night "Norma" was given, with Grisi, Corbari, Mario, and Salvi; and the comic scene from "Betly," with Alboni.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Rossini's ever popular opera, "La Gazza Ladra," was revived with an unprecedented cast, Grisi being the *Ninetta*; Mme. Bellini, *Lucia*, the mother of *Giannetto* (Mario); Lavia, *Isaaco*, the Jew Pedlar; Tagliafico, *Fabrizio*, the farmer; Polonini, *Giorgio*; Soldi, *Antonio*; Tamburini, the soldier *Fernando*; Marini, *Il Podesta*, the wicked magistrate; and Alboni, the generous hearted *Pippo*. The interesting story—familiarly known to the public as the pathetic drama of "The Maid and the Magpie," played by Miss Kelly in former days with such power—the scientific harmonies, canons, imitations, and masterly construction of the concerted pieces, and the exquisite melodies of the "Gazza Ladra" bring into play every variety of lyric perfection." The overture, with its martial introduction and fiery allegro, is alone worthy of hearing, as interpreted by Costa's band. It was rapturously encored. It was in *Ninetta* that Grisi first made her *début* in this country in 1834, and her supremacy in the part has been absolute. It taxes severely the histrionic and vocal powers, as *Ninetta* is scarcely absent from the stage from the beginning to the end. The joyous movements in the introduction, the air of Mario, the Drinking Song of Alboni, the quaint air of the Jew, the masterly trio, "Oh, Nume," the duo between Tamburini and Grisi, the wonderful trial scene, the touching duo between Grisi and Alboni, "Ebben per mia memoria," and the affecting march and prayer in the execution, were superbly rendered. The second and last acts of "I Capuletti," with Viardot's magnificent acting in *Romeo* and Castellan's masterly *Juliet*, were given after the "Gazza Ladra." The house was fully and fashionably attended.



SCENE FROM "ANNA BOLENA," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.







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at 19s. 9d., 25s. 6d., and 50s. the full dress.  
Ladies who reside in the country and wish to select their Walking,  
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Address KING and SLEATH, 264, Regent-street.  
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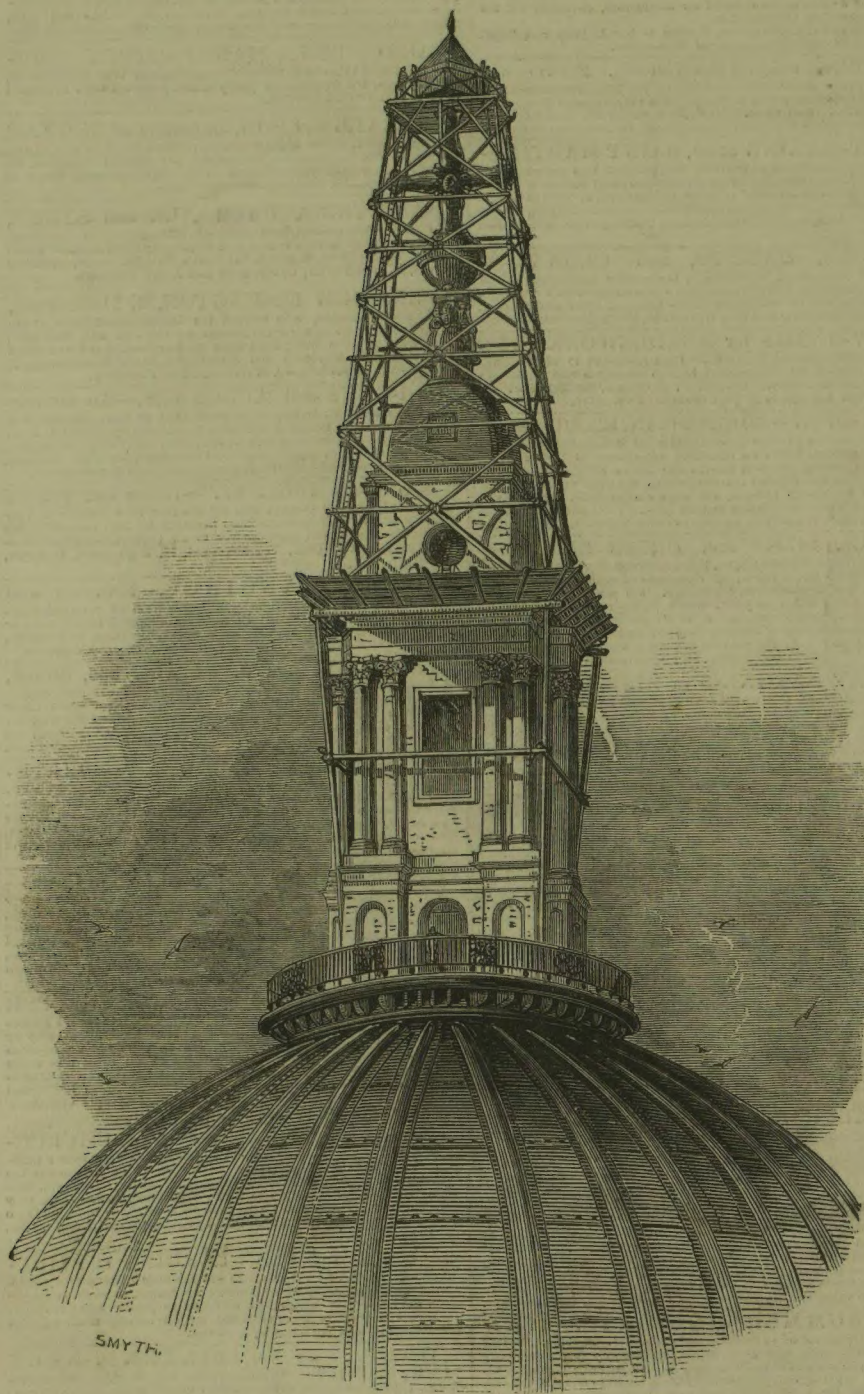
**MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS.—BOYS**  
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96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill, respectfully and confidently  
invites the attention of Parents among the respectable classes to his  
economical scale of charges for the above, made to order in the best  
manner; viz. for a Boy eight years old, Two Guinea; ten years, and  
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vantage of this system is, that it is perfectly adapted to the pocket, and  
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N.B.—Closed from sunset Friday, till sunset Saturday.  
\* \* \* A Book, with rules for self-measurement, and lists of  
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**UMBRELLAS.**—"The Protector."—Regis-  
tered March 28, 1848.—The attention of the public is respect-  
fully requested to the above design, the utility of which is obvious,  
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useless to any but himself; as it is unscrewing the handle, renders it  
more difficult to misappropriate than any other article.—Sole man-  
ufacturer, GEORGE JACOBS (late BARRI), 32, Cockspur-street, Chancery-  
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Gentlemen's ditto, of a new fabric (equal in appearance to silk), and  
of extreme durability, from 10s. 6d.  
ARCHIEVE.—Every requisite of the above amusement at consider-  
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**CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and**  
**PELISES,** in all the most appropriate materials and prevail-  
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SEVERAL HUNDRED constantly on view, from the useful indoor  
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UNDRESSES and COLLARS, at 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 1s. 11d., 1s. 12d., 2s. 6d.,  
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11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 18s. 6d.,  
19s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 21s. 6d., 22s. 6d., 23s. 6d., 24s. 6d., 25s. 6d., 26s. 6d.,  
27s. 6d., 28s. 6d., 29s. 6d., 30s. 6d., 31s. 6d., 32s. 6d., 33s. 6d., 34s. 6d.,  
35s. 6d., 36s. 6d., 37s. 6d., 38s. 6d., 39s. 6d., 40s. 6d., 41s. 6d., 42s. 6d.,  
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134s. 6d., 135s. 6d., 136s. 6d., 137s





OBSERVATORY ON THE CROSS OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

## ORDNANCE SURVEY OF LONDON AND THE ENVIRONS.

In our Journal for April 22, we briefly explained this important work; and illustrated the subject with two Engravings—one, the observatory, or "Crow's

nest" upon one of the towers of Westminster Abbey. We then intimated that a similar construction was to be put up above the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral: this has been completed within the last few days; and, by the obliging aid of the officers concerned in the construction, we are now enabled to illustrate the subject more in detail than hitherto.

In order to conduct the Survey, it is necessary to select high buildings, as principal observing stations; whence "are taken angles with theodolites from the most commanding objects to the other remarkable objects, such as church spires, or towers, cupolas, factory chimneys, &c., for the purpose of ascertaining their relative bearings and distances."

St. Paul's Cathedral, by its position and commanding height, is, probably, the best station in or about London. Accordingly, there has been erected a scaffold from what is termed the Golden Gallery to the summit of the Cross, as shown in the first Engraving. Upon this scaffold is a stage, 10 feet square, which supports an observatory, within which is placed upon a table a theodolite 18 inches in diameter of the circle. A railing, roughly but securely put up, surrounds the stage, which, with the observatory, is shown enlarged in the second Engraving.

The observatory is a hexagon figure, 3 feet in diameter, and about 11 feet high, with panelled sides and canvas roof. The interior is shown in the third Illustration.

The construction of the scaffolding and stage should be detailed. The former is of rough poles, and the stage itself has its principal bearing on the Golden Gallery, or top of the great cone. The four lower posts, which are 29 feet long, stand upon short planks bedded on the stone footway; and the top supports the angles of four horizontal planks, each 23 feet long, and bolted together at the angles. From these planks has been erected a screen of boards, to prevent materials, &c., from falling. The base of the four upper posts, (which are 53 feet long) rests on the angles of the above planks; and the scaffold, in addition to these posts, consists of four sets of horizontal, and four sets of transverse, braces, on each of the four sides, the whole being fastened together with spikes and ropes. Again, fifty-six feet of the uprights are double poles placed base and point, and bound together with hoop-iron and wedges, and bolts and hoop-iron at the splices.

The height from base to floor is 82 feet, and to the extreme top of the observatory, 92 feet. The ascent is by the inside of the tower or lantern to the circular openings; then passing to the outside to the foot-ladders, which are set at the north-east corner, parallel to the north-east principal post, inside the scaffold.

The whole of the materials have been drawn up from the floor by a permanent windlass (erected in the tower) to the Golden Gallery; and thence passed to the outside horizontally, through an aperture 32 inches wide; and they were further drawn up and put in position by purchase erected for the purpose. The greatest care has been taken to make the stage secure, and fit for the important use for which it has been constructed. It is about five tons weight; and, deducting the time for stoppages (during the performance of Divine Service in the Cathedral), as well as taking into account all the attendant difficulties, the whole has been executed under the superintendence of Captain Beaton, by direction of Captain Yolland, of the Royal Engineers.

The probable number of points to be observed is about 900; and the number of observations may be 1500 or 1800.

We subjoin a few additional details, explanatory of the Survey, from the *Builder*:

"In every extensive survey, conducted with a due regard to scientific accuracy, it is a matter of the first importance to determine with unerring correctness the relative distances and bearings of the principal or most conspicuous objects within the country or district to be surveyed. To effect this, the first operation is to measure a "base line"—that is, a straight or right line between two points, varying in length according to the extent of the survey and the facilities afforded by the nature of the ground for the measurement. For this purpose, glass rods, deal rods, steel bars, steel chains, compensation bars (that is, bars of different metals so arranged that, like Harrison's Gridiron Pendulum, they counteract each others expansion during changes of temperature), have been severally used in different countries in the operation.

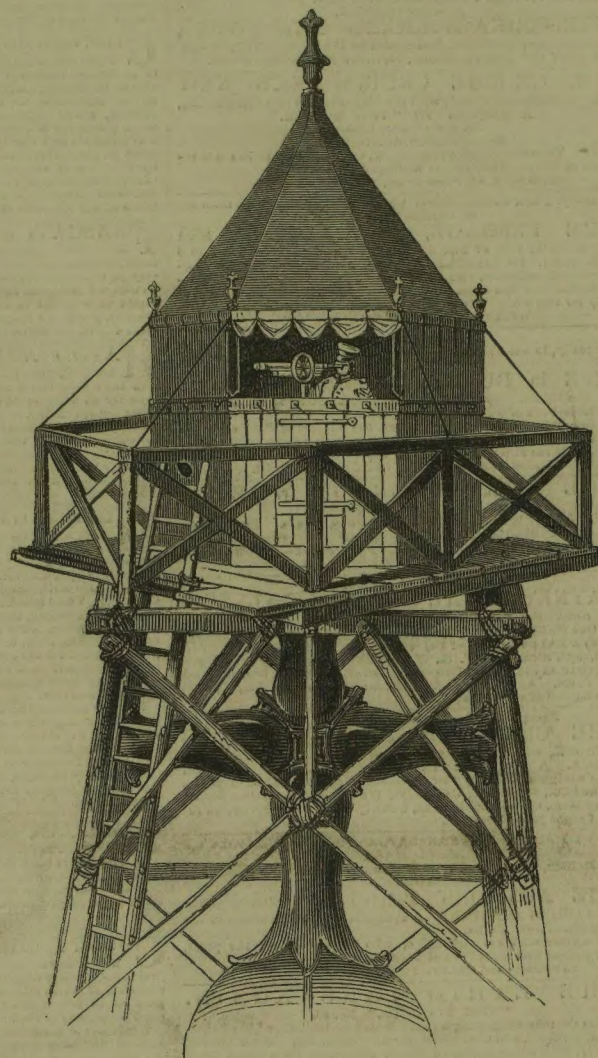
"The base line being measured, the next step is to connect its extremities by means of angles taken with theodolites or other angular instruments, with all the conspicuous objects visible; the relative distances and bearings of which with each other, and with the base, become thus determinable by means of of certain well-known trigonometrical formulae. By selecting the most suitable of these observed objects for new observing stations, the calculated distances become, in their turn, base lines for expanding the operations of the 'triangulation,' until the whole country, by a connected line of observing stations, becomes united or interlaced by a perfect net-work of triangles,—the distances and bearings, the latitudes and longitudes of which are all unerringly ascertained.

"This 'triangulation' forms the basis or groundwork for an accurate detailed survey of the entire district or country over which it has extended, and obviously affords accurate data for detecting or eliminating all practical errors of measurement or other detail—operations which may, and inevitably will, in the progress of extensive works, creep in, with the most careful surveyors. It also affords the means, and the only means, of making a connected survey of a country or extensive district; that is, of making (or giving the means of doing so) the several parts of which it is composed harmonize and fit together, which, without the binding power of a general triangulation, would be impossible.

"The area intended to be comprised in the metropolitan survey is something above 200 square miles, or nearly 130,000 acres; and as the map is to be constructed on the very large scale (for a district of such an extent) of 60 inches to a mile, or 1 inch to 88 feet, which, when completed will occupy about 900 sheets 3 feet by 2 feet, or about 5400 square feet of paper or copper—it would be utterly impossible to make the survey and project the map on such a scale, so that the several consecutive parts or sheets shall combine and fit together to form one entire map of unquestionable accuracy.

if every possible precaution (and the number and extent of these precautions can only be known to practical professional men) were not rigidly attended to in the outset with the preliminary part of the work.

"But what (ask some simple-minded men) have the 'crows' nests' on the tops of the steeples to do with 'levelling' the ground for sanitary improvement? Nothing whatever, directly; but everything as forming an essential part of an indivisible whole. But correct levels are comparatively useless without a correct map to insert them on; a correct map cannot be produced without a correct survey; and the essential preliminary part of this correct survey is the 'triangulation.'



EXTERIOR OF THE OBSERVATORY.

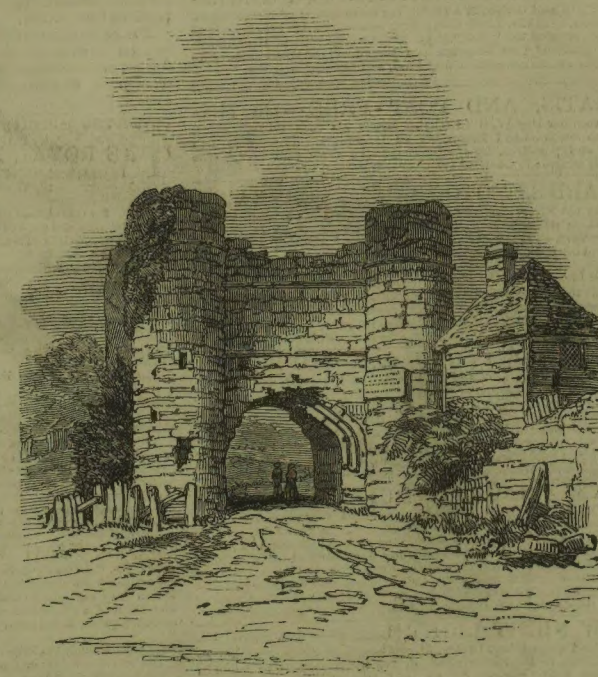
"The London survey will be connected by its triangulation with the general survey of the country, and in its levelling with the one uniform datum plane to which the altitudes of the Ordnance six-inch map are referred. By this means, when the map is complete, the relative level of any two points within the eight-mile radius of the metropolitan survey, or of any part of London, and any part of the north of England, may be seen at a glance by those who require and know how to look for the information."

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## WINCHELSEA, SUSSEX.

THE ancient town of Winchelsea, added before the reign of Henry III. to the Cinque (or Five) Ports of the Conqueror's time, lies on the Sussex coast, between Hastings and Romney. It is a place of great antiquity, having been known to the Romans. It was, however, of no considerable importance till under the Saxon government. There is great doubt as to the original site of the town, as in 1287 it was totally destroyed by a sudden irruption of the sea. The greatest probability is that it was near Camber Point, near which are still the remains of Camber Castle, erected by Henry VIII., connected by subterranean caverns with the Church and Friary, from which it is distant more than a mile.

The town was originally surrounded by a wall, built by Edward I., having three gates, which are yet remaining, though greatly dilapidated. The one in the best state of preservation is the



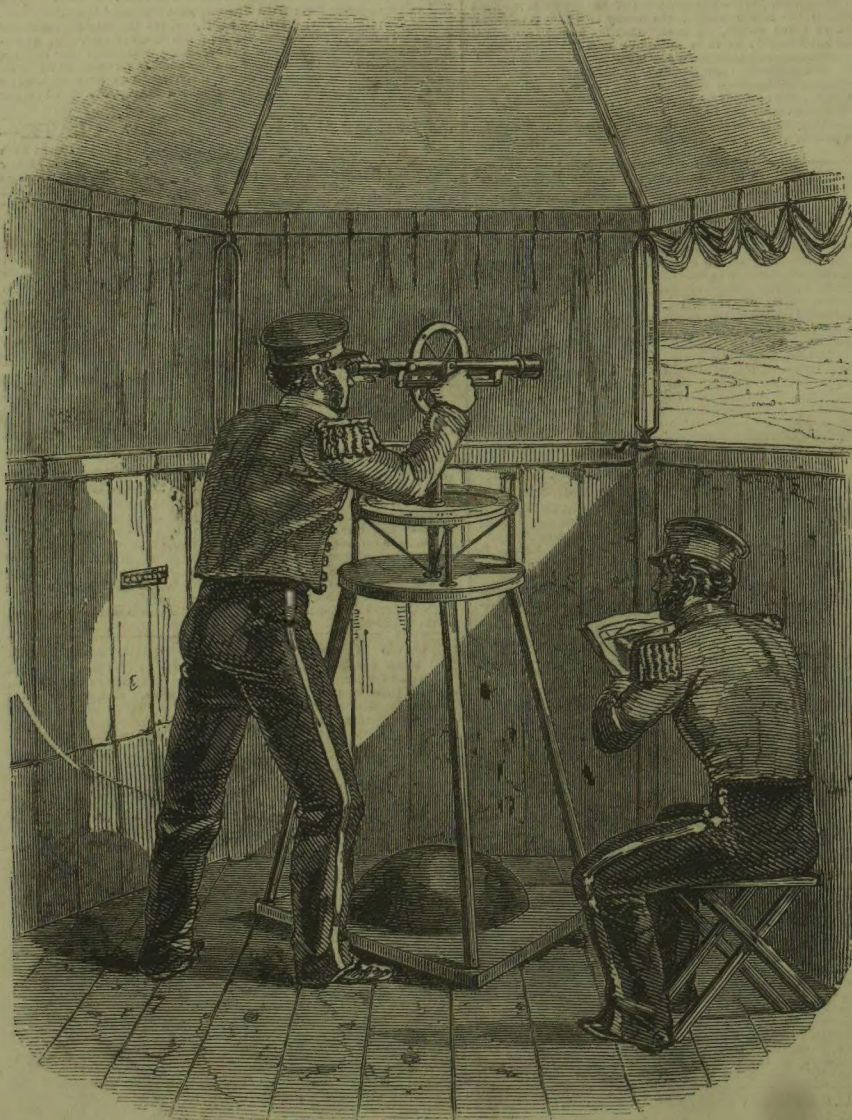
STRANDWELL OR PIPE-WELL GATE,

near the watch-house, on the Rye road. Of the three churches, one only—dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, or St. Thomas of Canterbury—has a portion left, namely, the aisles and the chancel, surmounted by a tower, which are used for Divine service.

Winchelsea, till the passing of the Reform Bill, returned two members to Parliament. It has a corporation, consisting of a mayor and twelve jurats, who have the exclusive privilege of the "silver ear," an authority held by the serjeant-at-mace, for the apprehension of any person on the sea, within three miles of the shore.

The sea has been the constant enemy of Winchelsea, by deserting its shore: the inlet and harbour have long been choked up with sand and beach; and soon after the reign of Elizabeth, the trade was lost and the place fell into decay. It is now little more than a village; but the country about it is wooded, and varied by hop-grounds. As you approach it, everything indicates the locality of an old town of importance; and the fragments of its ancient grandeur invite the lover of archaeological research to the exploration of the site.

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INTERIOR OF THE OBSERVATORY